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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
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IF MEN NEVER CARED WHAT THE WORLD MIGHT SAY.

I.

If men never cared what the world might say
We could bid all our schemes adieu,
And life would be only a holiday,
With never a goal in view:
You could cease from coveting honors, and I
Could give up my dreams and contentedly lie
At ease while the days went slipping away,
If men never cared what the world might say.

II.

If men never cared what the world might say
No man would be moved to try
To hurry ahead on the upward way,
And as laggards we'd live and die;
No songs would be written and never a cheer
Would be raised by the crowds for a hero to hear,
And, useless, ere long, we should meanly decay,
Oh, it's well that men care what the world may say.

A PRESENT FROM THE PRINCE.

Young Gildmore Goldrock told me this strange story, and I will give the story in Goldrock's own words, as he gave it to us in the smokeroom of the Anglo-American club:

"It happened last year," said Goldrock, as he hoisted his feet on to the mantelpiece and addressed his words to the clock.

"I was crossing to Liverpool and happened to strike up an acquaintance with the young Pole who shared my stateroom. He was a pleasant young fellow, and in the course of a day or two we became great friends. He told me that his name was Ladislas Nadokoff, and that he had been studying medicine at Philadelphia. He furthermore confided that he was on his way to London to visit a friend of his youth.

"In return I told him how I was going to England to spend a few months with my married sister, the Countess of Darnford, with whom my wife was already staying, having crossed before me, since I had been detained a few weeks in New York on business.

"Nadokoff then told me he, too, had a sister, who was married to a Russian nobleman who was a sort of sheriff in his own country, and commander of a posse of Cossacks. So, on the strength of our aristocratic connections, our confidences grew so that we used to talk quite freely of political matters.

"Nadokoff's politics were a bit mixed At the time I thought this was because he was quite young, and had not learned that political views should be used as a means to a profitable end.

"But his politics had been acquired in some other place than America, the land of the free. He hated of old scores, dating back hundreds of years, which were to be wiped out by younger and more vigorous generations. Notwithstanding his family connections he hated the Russians. 'Down with everything and hang the expense,' was his motto, and he talked a lot about the iron handed tyranny of the Russian government, while I sat around and swapped sympathetic seditions.

"I noticed that often as we were talking together a gentleman with a bald head and a large white mustache used to pass along, and lean on the rail or look at the sky when he came within earshot of us.

"Then I used to change the conversation to railroads or pork, which are far safer subjects than Russian politics; for somehow I mistrusted this elderly gentleman, who spoke English like a German, drank his tea with a lemon, and while he gave himself out as a commercial traveler, walked as though he were waiting for the clink of the spurs at his heels and the rattle of his sword at his side.

"He was registered on the passenger list as Mr. William Smith, which was strange, considering that his handkerchief was embroidered with the initials 'L. K.' It takes a Russian to spell Smith with a K.

"As we approached Queenstown, Nadokoff, who had been looking ill and worried throughout the voyage, seemed to grow more ill at ease.

"At bedtime, the night before we reached Queenstown, he did not turn up in the stateroom. I waited till long after 'lights out,' then I grew anxious about him, and passed the word for the steward, who went to look for him.

"He had disappeared.

"The ship was searched high and low by the watch, who were warned by the captain to hold their tongues about the matter, but no trace of him could be found.

"'E's just been and gone and slipped overboard,' said our stateroom steward; 'they do sometimes, you know.'

"Strange to say, as we were hunting round the decks Mr. Smith, who, I knew, had retired to his stateroom an hour or more before, joined us in our search.

"Still stranger, as I was returning to my berth, I saw Mr. Smith disappearing down the passage, although his berth was situated on the other side of the ship.

"When I looked over at Nadokoff's empty berth I noticed that his portmanteau had been moved since I had left the cabin. When I came to open my own portmanteau I found it locked. Then I remembered that earlier in the evening, as Nadokoff was going along to the stateroom from the smoking cuddy on deck, I had given him my key, and asked him to get me a few cigars, which were stored away in the pocket of my flannel jacket.

"He had evidently jumped overboard with my key, but I was too troubled about him to worry about that, besides which I knew that my wife had a duplicate key on her bunch.

"At Liverpool a half crown to the customs officer passed my portmanteau all right, and I did not open it till I reached my brother-in-law's house in Park lane, where my wife was staying. My wife had the key on her ring, and stood by as I unlocked the bag.

"'You dear old boy,' she cried, as the bag opened and showed a large jewel case, which lay on the top of my clothes. 'You have been wasting your money again on me at Tiffany's, I know. It's too wicked of you.'

"I felt a bit uncomfortable, for the fact was I had been too busy in New York to remember my usual visit to Tiffany's, besides which I had never set eyes on the jewel case before.

"'I'm afraid it is not for you, dear,' said I, as I opened the case. My wife gasped as the lid flew up, and showed a bracelet formed of a heart-shaped mass of opals framed in a most wonderful setting of diamonds.

"'Oh! how lovely' she sighed: 'but anyway, I hate opals; they are unlucky. But who is it for, dear?' she added.

"I told her I did not know. Then I saw tucked in under the bracelet a small note. I opened it.

"'Dear friend,' it ran, 'I can bear my life no longer, so tonight I shall jump overboard. My last request I am sure you will faithfully execute. Take this bracelet to the Countess Zalinska, and tell her it is a parting gift from her old lover, Prince Ladislas Nadokoff. She lives in Parklane, quite close to your sister's house. Farewell, dear friend; may we meet in a kinder and less troubled world. Thine,

Ladislas.

"My wife had lifted the bracelet, and, as women will, for its better inspection, was about to clasp it on her wrist.

"'Don't, dear,' said I hastily. I did not reason why, but somehow I disliked the idea of her wearing it.

"She put it back in the case obediently, but laughed at me for a superstitious old hubby.

"Then I showed her the letter, and told her the story of my friend on the boat. Then she cried a little, and offered to deliver it to the Countess Zalinska, an offer which I gladly accepted, for I was beginning to look forward to my commission with some misgivings.

"I hate scenes. My wife likes them, so the next morning after breakfast she made a careful toilet and prepared to visit the countess.

"I gave her the bracelet and my blessing, and told her to break the news gently to the countess, who might still be fond of her old lover, and how to dodge the count, if such a person existed, and to bluff the game through on the pretense of calling for a subscription for a home for lost dogs.

"My wife had not left the house many minutes before Jeannette, my sister's maid, made her appearance at the door of the breakfast room.

"'If you please, sir,' said she, 'there's a gentleman waiting to see you.' Then, with a giggle, ''E's got a policeman with him.'

"'Show him in, and the cop as well,' said I, beginning to feel a little uncomfortable, for I remembered that I was in a foreign country.

"In a minute, who should walk in but Mr. William Smith. The policeman stayed outside with Jeannette. It seemed to me that he knew Jeannette, and that he came as near winking at her as a policeman could.

"'Mr. William Smith, I believe,' said I, rising.

"'Forgive me—Mr. Goldrick,' said my visitor, politely, 'but William Smith is merely my nom de guerre. I am Johann Katchachieff, of the Russian imperial police.'

"'Oh, lor!' I murmured, under my breath, 'What have I been doing? Pleased to meet you, Mr. Katchachieff,' I replied, politely. 'What do you want of me?'

"'You remember a young man who shared your stateroom on the Umbria?'

"'Just a bit.'

"'He jumped overboard the night before that vessel reached Queenstown,' he continued.

"'That's so,' I assented.

"'What I require to know is: What became of a certain bracelet in his possession?'

"'Then you won't find out from me!' I replied, rather shortly, for I did not feel like giving away poor Ladislas' love affairs to a 'trap,' and a Russian 'trap' at that.

"'Look here,' said he, furiously, 'if you do not tell me at once, I have an order for your arrest from the chief commissioner of the English police.'

"I beckoned to the policeman who was standing at the door with Jeannette.

"'Come here, constable, and see fair play,' said I.

"'The bracelet,' said I 'was placed in my portmanteau by Mr. Nadokoff before he jumped overboard, with a note, in which he asked me to deliver it to a lady who lives close by here. My wife has just gone out for that purpose.'

"'Heavens!' cried the Russian, 'where does she live? That bracelet is a bomb, and was sent by a secret society in New York as a means to the assassination of the Countess Zalinska, who is the wife of the chief of police. Directly the clasp is snapped——'

"I didn't wait to think. I just streaked to the door, pushing the policeman in front of me.

"'Run,' I yelled.

"We tumbled down the hall steps, and lighted up Park lane to the admiration of the surrounding citizens.

"It did not take us long to reach the countess' house.

"The policeman was first, the Russian second, while I was a close third.

"The door was opened, and we plunged in and tore up stairs.

"'Where's the countess?' gasped the Russian.

"A frightened servant jerked a finger toward a door.

"We tumbled into the room.

"In the countess' hands was the bracelet.

"She was in the act of clasping it on her wrist when the Russian pounced upon it, snatched it from her, and flung it out of the window.

"There was a fearful report, followed by a clatter of falling glass below.

"The countess had fainted.

"Katchachieff seemed to know all about it. He told me how Ladislas had belonged to a Nihilist club in New York, and how he had been commissioned to deliver the bracelet to the countess.

"He had opened his sealed letter of instructions the night before we reached Liverpool, and not till then had he become aware of the identity of his victim.

"I do not blame him for jumping overboard, but I have never quite been able to appreciate the honor he did me when he intrusted me with the infernal gift."—Penny Pictorial Magazine.

THE WIDOW AND THE DONKEY.

She Was Sure That He Contained the Soul of Her Husband.

It was not much of a compliment to the memory of the departed, but love is proverbially blind, and affection sometimes displays itself after a strange fashion, as the following story, which is going the rounds of Paris, tends once more to illustrate. Some little time ago a wealthy citizen, dwelling in the neighborhood of the Madeline, went over to the majority, deeply mourned by his widow, who was herself beginning to be stricken in years. One fine day the poor lady brightened up. Every morning a rag-picker passed her door with a litle cart drawn by a donkey, and she took it into her head that her husband's manes had found a refuge in the body of the animal. From that moment the donkey had no reason to complain of want of attention, at least on her part. Daily at the self same hour, and whether the weather was fine or rainy, the worthy dame awaited the appearance of the cart, stuffed a quantity of good things down the animal's throat and at intervals gave handsome presents including clothes which she had herself embroidered to keep it warm to the astonished but gratified rag-picker.

One day the man made his appearance alone and in answer to anxious inquiries informed the horrified widow that the donkey, in which, as she fondly imagined her husband's spirit dwelt, was very ill, and that, in fact, its life could only be saved by a course of treatment for which he could not possibly pay. Fifty francs were promptly handed to the delighted rag-picker, with the request that a veterinary surgeon should be immediately summoned, and, when she called a few hours afterward to see how the animal lwas getting on, she found that it was being carefully watched by a well dressed individual, who assured her that he would guarantee an eventual cure, but that all this would entail an outlay of 500 francs.

The poor lady hurried off to her home in a cab and returned in no time with the money, but when on the morrow she confided her distress to a friend, the whole matter was represented to her in a practical light, the result being that she lodged a complaint with the police, who are, in quite a different style, taking the rag picker and his accomplice in hand.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

A thousand graves in the church cemetery, Luton, England, have been dug by a one-armed man named Allen, who became grave digger in 1871 after a mill accident.

A friend of Pasteur's in Paris says that the man who was to revolutionize chemistry stood 14th in a list of 22 boys in the high school of Dijon and was marked "weak" in chemistry.

The average height of a man taken through the civilized world generally may be assumed as something above 5 feet 6 inches. The average of American-born whites, according to army records, is 5 feet 7.67 inches. There are "pigmy" races in Africa and Asia, but there are "giants" also.

A prisoner in charge of a policeman jumped from an express train near Crewe, England, recently, and the policeman jumped after him. Neither was seriously hurt. The prisoner ran, with the policeman after him, and was caught by the heel as he tried to climb the railroad embankment.

In musketry training at Aldershot, England, experiments are being made with a new style of targets. By means of an electrical device heads are made to appear and disappear at regular intervals along the sky line of a range of hills, representing an enemy taking aim and firing. These constitute targets upon which the rifle shots practice.

A tale of geese and death is told by Nature Notes: "Mr. Francis Stanier of Peplow Hall, near Market Drayton, was a millionaire and a well-known philanthropist. He had some favorite American and Japanese geese, which he fed with his own hands, and which were kept on a pool near the Hall. He died the other day, and strange to relate, during the last hours of his illness, these birds, numbering over a 100, flew around his bedroom window, beating their wings against the glass, uttering a wierd, screeching noise. In almost the last moments of the squire's life the whole flock of birds disappeared, and not one of them has been seen since."

In Atlanta, a small town in Illinois, lives Frank Clawson, a fiddler, whose chief bid for fame lies in the fact that he is without hands. Several years ago he was caught in a blizzard and both hands were so badly frozen that they were amputated at the wrist. Being somewhat of a mechanical genius, he evolved a contrivance out of heavy wire which enabled him to wield the bow. The matter of fingering was more difficult, but by hard practice he trained the stump of his left hand to make the necessary shifts from one string to another and from position to position. With the fiddle held in place by his chin and knees and with the help of his fingerless arms, Clawson manages to play the old-time airs with nearly as much success as formerly.

The Modern Youth.

"What did your son say when you reproved him for annoying the neighbor"

"He said that the rebuke was a just one," said the melancholy man, "but that the disregard of grammar with which it was administered was greatly to be deplored."—Washington Star.

THE MESSAGE

President's Review of National Affairs Read to Congress.

URGES WAR ON ANARCHISTS

Believes No Changes Should Be Made in the Tariff and Advocates Reciprocity.

PUBLICITY A CHECK ON TRUSTS

The President Favors National Supervision and Control of Industrial Combinations—Urges the Re-enactment of the Chinese Exclusion Law—Recommends the Amendment of the Immigration Laws—Pleads For the Up-Building of the Merchant Marine and the Expansion of the Navy—The Isthmian Canal Treaty—The Monroe Doctrine—Recommendations About Cuba, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines—The Army—The Other Topics Discussed.

Washington, D. C.—President Roosevelt's first annual message, which was read before the Senate and House of Representatives, is, in part, as follows:

The Congress assembles this year under the shadow of a great calamity. On the 6th of September President McKinley was shot by an Anarchist while attending the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, and died in that city on the 14th of that month.

Of the last seven elected Presidents he is the third who has been murdered, and the bare recital of this fact is sufficient to justify grave alarm among all loyal American citizens. Moreover, the circumstances of this, the third assassination of an American President have a peculiarly sinister significance. Both President Lincoln and President Garfield were killed by assassins of types unfortunately not uncommon in history; President Lincoln falling the victim to the terrible passions aroused by four years of Civil War, and President Garfield to the revengeful vanity of a disappointed officeseeker. President McKinley was killed by an utterly depraved criminal belonging to that body of criminals who object to all governments, good and bad alike, who are against any form of popular liberty if it is guaranteed by even the most just and liberal laws, and who are as hostile to the upright exponent of a free people's sober will as to the tyrannical and irresponsible despot.

President Roosevelt then pays a high tribute to the late President as a man, a citizen and a statesman. In concluding his eulogy the President said: "We mourn a good and great President who is dead, but while we mourn we are lifted up by the splendid achievements of his life and the grand heroism with which he met his death."

The President, in referring to the crime which so shocked the community, said that the blow was aimed not at the President, but at every symbol of government. It was the bold defiance of anarchy, of all law and order. The anarchist is a criminal whose perverted instincts lead him to prefer confusion and chaos to the most beneficent form of social order.

President Roosevelt then declares that anarchistic speeches, writings and meetings are essentially seditious and treasonable, and urges Congress to enact such legislation as will bar all Anarchists or persons justifying the murder of those placed in authority from entering the country. The President continues: The Federal courts should be given jurisdiction over any man who kills or attempts to kill the President or any man who, by the Constitution or by laws, is in line of succession for the Presidency, while the punishment for an unsuccessful attempt should be proportioned to the enormity of the offence against our institutions.

Anarchy is a crime against the whole human race, and all mankind should band against the Anarchist. His crime should be made an offence against the law of nations, like piracy and that form of man-stealing known as the slave trade, for it is of a far blacker infamy than either. It should be so declared by treaties among all civilized powers. Such treaties would give to the Federal Government the power of dealing with the crime.

President Roosevelt refers in congratulatory terms to the prosperity of the nation, but utters a warning to the men who seek to add to their possessions by gambling in any form and unwise speculation, as they are a source of menace not only to themselves, but to others. If the business world loses its head it loses what legislation cannot supply.

The President then considers the great accumulations of wealth and large industrial corporations. He says that the creation of great corporate fortunes has not been due to the tariff nor to any other governmental action, but to natural causes in the business world, operating in other countries as they operate in our own. The process has aroused much antagonism, the President observes, a great part of which is wholly without warrant. There have been abuses connected with the accumulation of wealth, yet it remains true that a fortune accumulated in legitimate business can be accumulated by the person specially benefited only on condition of conferring immense incidental benefits upon others. Successful enterprise, of the type which benefits all mankind, can only exist if the conditions are such as to offer great prizes as the rewards of success.

President Roosevelt advises caution in dealing with the abuses involved in the question of industrial combinations. He remarks: It cannot too often be pointed out that to strike with ignorant violence at the interests of one set of men almost inevitably endangers the interests of all. The fundamental rule in our national life—the rule which underlies all others—is that, on the whole, and in the long run, we shall go up or down together. There are exceptions, and in times of prosperity some will prosper far more, and in times of adversity some will suffer far more than others, but speaking generally, a period of good times means that all share more or less in them, and in a period of hard times all feel the stress to a greater or less degree. Disaster to great business enterprises can never have its effects limited to the men at the top. It spreads throughout, and while it is bad for everybody it is worst for those farthest down. The capitalist may be shorn of his luxuries, but the wage-worker may be deprived of even bare necessities.

President Roosevelt says that there are real and grave evils connected with trusts, and that the chief being over-capitalization because of its many baleful consequences, and a resolute and practical effort must be made to correct these evils. He continues:

There is a widespread conviction in the minds of the American people that the great corporations known as trusts are in certain of their features and tendencies hurtful to the general welfare. This springs from no spirit of envy or uncharitableness. It does not rest upon a lack of intelligent appreciation of the necessity of meeting changing and changed conditions of trade with new methods, nor upon ignorance of the fact that combination of capital in the effort to accomplish great things is necessary when the world's progress demands that great things be done. It is based upon sincere conviction that combination and concentration should be, not prohibited, but supervised, and within reasonable limits controlled, and in my judgment this conviction is right.

The President believes that the first essential in determining how to deal with the great industrial combinations is knowledge of the facts. Publicity is the only sure remedy that can be invoked. The Government, he declares, should have the right to inspect and examine the workings of the large corporations engaged in interstate business. Continuing he says:

Artificial bodies, such as corporations and joint stock or other associations, depending upon any statutory law for their existence or privileges, should be subject to proper governmental supervision, and full and accurate information as to their operations should be made public regularly at reasonable intervals.

The large corporations, commonly called trusts, though organized in one State, always do business in many States, often doing very little business in the State where they are incorporated. There is utter lack of uniformity in the State laws about them, and as no State has any exclusive interest in or power over their acts, it has in practice proved impossible to get adequate regulation through State action. Therefore, in the interest of the whole people, the Nation should, without interfering with the power of the States in the matter itself, also assume power of supervision and regulation over all corporations doing an interstate business.

The President then states that if Congress does not have the power to frame a law which will enable the Federal Government to exercise the control referred to, then, he believes, a constitutional amendment should be submitted to confer the power.

He recommends the creation of a Cabinet officer to be known as Secretary of Commerce and Industries. It should be his province to deal with commerce in its broadest sense, including among many other things whatever concerns labor and all matters affecting the great business corporations and our merchant marine.

After referring to the present prosperous condition of the wage-workers the President remarks that every effort of legislator and administrator should be bent to secure the permanency of this state of affairs and its improvement wherever possible. He says that our labor should be protected so far as it is possible from the presence in this country of any laborers brought over by contract, or of those who, coming freely, yet represent a standard of living so depressed that they can undersell our men in the labor market and drag them to a lower level. I regard it as necessary, with this end in view, to re-enact immediately the law excluding Chinese laborers and to strengthen it wherever necessary in order to make its enforcement entirely effective.

President Roosevelt declares that our present immigration laws are unsatisfactory. He believes that a comprehensive law should be enacted with the object of working a threefold improvement over our present system. First, we should aim to include all persons who are known to be Anarchists, and also all persons who are of a low moral tendency; secondly, to secure by a careful test some intelligent capacity to appreciate American institutions and to act sanely as American citizens; and thirdly, to exclude all persons who are below a certain standard of economic fitness to enter our industrial field as competitors with American labor.

The President is in favor of letting the tariff rest without revision for the present. He says:

There is general acquiescence in our present tariff system as a national policy. The first requisite to our prosperity is the continuity and stability of this economic policy. Nothing could be more unwise than to disturb the business interests of the country by any general tariff change at this time. Yet it is not only possible, but eminently desirable, to combine with the stability of our economic system a supplementary system of reciprocal benefit and obligation with other nations. Such reciprocity is an incident and result of the firm establishment and preservation of our present economic policy. It was especially provided for in the present tariff law.

Reciprocity must be treated as the handmaiden of protection. Our first duty is to see that the protection granted by the tariff in every case where it is needed is maintained, and that reciprocity be sought for so far as it can safely be done without injury to our home industries. The well-being of the wage-worker is a prime consideration of our entire policy of economic legislation.

The natural mine of development for a policy of reciprocity will be in connection with those of our productions which no longer require all of the support once needed to establish them upon a sound basis, and with those others where either because of natural or of economic causes we are beyond the reach of successful competition.

The next subject discussed is the merchant marine. The President says it is discreditable to us as a nation that only a trifling portion of our great commerce is carried on our own ships. To remedy this state of things, he continues, would not merely serve to build up our shipping interests, but it would also result in benefit to all who are interested in the permanent establishment of a wider market for American products, and would provide an auxiliary force for the navy. It should be made advantageous to carry American goods in American built ships.

At present American shipping is under certain great disadvantages when put in competition with the shipping of foreign countries. Our Government should take such action as will remedy these inequalities. The American merchant marine should be restored to the ocean.

For the first time appropriations for irrigation and the reclamation of desert lands are suggested. Appropriations, limited to necessities, are bespoken for the improvement of the rivers and harbors.

The President congratulates the country on the workings of the gold standard money system. He says it is timely and judicious and desirable to maintain. He praises the National Banking law, but says there is need of better safeguards against financial panics, and that the currency should be responsive to trade's demands.

The collections from duties on imports and internal taxes continue to exceed the ordinary expenditures of the Government, thanks mainly to the reduced army expenditures. The utmost care should be taken not to reduce the revenues so that there will be any possibility of a deficit, but, after providing against any such contingency, means should be adopted which will bring the revenues more nearly within the limit of our actual needs. This section of the message closes with a demand for strict economy in expenditures.

President Roosevelt writes that experience has shown the wisdom of the purposes of the Interstate Commerce act, but has also shown, possibly, that some of its requirements are wrong certainly, that the means devised for the enforcement of its provisions are defective. The act should be amended. The railway is a public servant. Its rates should be just to and open to all shippers alike. The subject is one of great importance and calls for the earnest attention of the Congress.

After a brief reference to the splendid work in the way of upbuilding domestic and foreign trade which is being carried on by the Department of Agriculture, the message discusses our insular possessions.

In Hawaii our aim must be to develop the territory on the traditional American lines. We do not wish a region of large estates tilled by cheap labor; we wish a healthy American community of men who themselves till the farms they own. All our legislation for the islands should be shaped with this end in view.

It is a pleasure to say that it is hardly more necessary to report as to Porto Rico than as to any State or Territory within our continental limits. The island is thriving as never before, and it is being administered efficiently and honestly. Its people are now enjoying liberty and order under the protection of the United States, and upon this fact we congratulate them and ourselves.

In Cuba much progress has been made toward putting the independent government of the island upon a firm footing that before the present session of the Congress closes this will be an accomplished fact. Cuba will then start as her own mistress, and to the beautiful Queen of the Antilles, as she unfolds this new page of her destiny, we extend our heartiest greetings and good wishes. I most earnestly ask your attention to the wisdom, indeed to the vital need, of providing for a substantial reduction in the tariff duties on Cuban imports into the United States.

In the Philippines our problem is larger. Our earnest effort is to help the people upward along the stony and difficult path that leads to self-government. We hope to make our administration of the islands honorable to our nation by making it of the highest benefit to the Filipinos themselves, and as an earnest of what we intend to do, we point to what we have done. Already a greater measure of material prosperity and of governmental honesty and efficiency has been attained in the Philippines than ever before in their history.

There are still troubles ahead in the islands. The insurrection has become an affair of local banditti and marauders, who deserve no higher regard than the brigands of portions of the Old World. Encouragement, direct or indirect, to these insurrectos stands on the same footing as encouragement to hostile Indians in the days when we still had Indian wars.

The time has come when there should be additional legislation for the Philippines. Nothing better can be done for the islands than to introduce industrial enterprises. Nothing would benefit them so much as throwing them open to industrial development.

After calling attention to the crying need of either a Governmental or a privately owned cable to Hawaii and the Philippines to be continued to points in Asia, the message declares that not a single great material work which remains to be undertaken on this continent is of such consequence to the American people as the building of a canal across the isthmus connecting North and South America. Its importance to the nation is by no means limited merely to its material effects upon our business prosperity, and yet with view to these effects upon our business prosperity alone it would be to the last degree important for us immediately to begin it. While its beneficial effects would perhaps be most marked upon the Pacific coast and the Gulf and South Atlantic States, it would also greatly benefit other sections. It is emphatically a work which it is for the interest of the entire country to begin, and complete as soon as possible. The President then tells of the new treaty with Great Britain and if approved says the Congress can then proceed to give effect to the advantages it secures us by providing for the building of the canal.

Continuing the President says:

The true end of every great and free people should be self-respecting peace, and this nation most earnestly desires sincere and cordial friendship with all others. Over the entire world, of recent years, wars between the great civilized powers have become less and less frequent. Wars with barbarous or semi-barbarous peoples come in an entirely different catagory, being merely a most regrettable but necessary international police duty which must be performed. Peace can only be kept with certainty where both sides wish to keep it, but more and more the civilized peoples are realizing the wicked folly of war and are attaining that condition of just and intelligent regard for the rights of others which will in the end, as we hope and believe, make world-wide peace possible. The peace conference of The Hague gave definite expression to this hope and belief and marked a stride toward their attainment.

This same peace conference acquiesced in our statement of the Monroe Doctrine as compatible with the purposes and aims of the conference.

Our people intend to abide by the Monroe Doctrine and to insist upon it as the one sure means of securing the peace of the Western Hemisphere. Navy refers us the only means of making our insistence upon the Monroe Doctrine anything but a subject of derision to whatever nation chooses to disregard it. We desire the peace which comes as of right to the just man armed, not the peace granted on terms of ignominy to the craven and the weakling.

It is not possible to improve a navy after war breaks out. The ships must be built and the men trained long in advance.

The work of upbuilding the navy must be steadily continued. No one point of our policy, foreign or domestic, is more important than this to the honor and material welfare, and above all to the peace, of our nation in the future. Unless our commerce is always to be carried in foreign bottoms, we must have war craft to protect it. So far from being in any way a provocation to war, an adequate and highly trained navy is the best guaranty against war, the cheapest and most effective peace insurance. The cost of building and maintaining such a navy represents the very highest premium for insuring peace which this nation can possibly pay. The President thinks the Naval Militia forces and the National Naval Reserve should receive hearty encouragement.

It is not necessary to increase our army beyond its present size at this time. But it is necessary to keep it at the highest point of efficiency. The individual units, who as officers and enlisted men compose this army are, we have good reason to believe, at least as efficient as those of any other army in the entire world. It is our duty to see that their training is of a kind to insure the highest possible expression of power to these units when acting in combination.

No other citizen deserves so well of the Republic as the veterans, the survivors of those who saved the Union. We are now indeed one nation, one in fact as well as in name; we are united in our devotion to the flag which is the symbol of national greatness and unity, and the very completeness of our union enables us all, in every part of the country, to glory in the valor shown alike by the sons of the North and the sons of the South in the times that tried men's souls.

The President states that the merit system of making appointment is as American as the common school system, and then recommends the reorganization of the consular service.

Cordial support for the St. Louis and Charleston expositions is bespoken, and then postal affairs are treated. The annual postal deficit has been steadily reduced from $11,411,779 in 1897 to $3,923,727 in 1901. Among the recent postal advances the success of rural free delivery wherever established has been so marked that, and actual experience has made its benefits so plain, that the demand for its extension is general and urgent.

The message after felicitating the country upon the successful settlement of the questions growing out of the anti-foreign uprising in China, concludes as follows:

The death of Queen Victoria caused the people of the United States deep and heartfelt sorrow, to which the Government gave full expression. When President McKinley died our nation in turn received from every quarter of the British Empire expressions of grief and sympathy no less sincere. The death of the Empress Dowager Frederick of Germany also aroused the genuine sympathy of the American people, and this sympathy was cordially reciprocated by Germany when the President was assassinated. Indeed from every quarter of the civilized world we received, at the time of the President's death, assurance of such grief and regard as to touch the hearts of our people. In the midst of our affliction we reverently thank the Almighty that we are at peace with the nations of mankind, and we firmly intend that our policy shall be such as to continue unbroken these international relations of mutual respect and good will.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Put Her Baby in the Oven.

Mrs. F. Meyers, who lives five miles from Correctionville, Iowa, wrapped her five-months'-old baby Cora in a blanket, put her in the oven of the kitchen stove to keep warm and went out into the yard to gather fuel. When she came back half an hour later the fire in the stove had blazed up and the room was filled with smoke. Rushing to the oven she found the flames leaping from the blanket and clothes and body of her infant. Life was already extinct.

Indians Want to Lease Lands.

Indian Agent Mytonn, of the British Ute reservation at White Rocks, Utah, with five head men of the Utes, had a hearing before Indian Commissioner Jones, at Washington, and asked authority to lease their mineral and grazing lands. There is urgent need at the reservation for irrigation work, and the Indians are anxious to secure revenue.

Salt Well Found in Georgia.

Analysis of a sample of brine taken from a new well near Chickamauga Park, Ga., shows that it contains ten per cent. of pure salt. It was struck at a depth of 212 feet. There are no other salt wells in that portion of Georgia.

AS TO WAGES AND PRICES

ALONG WITH THE DEMAND SOME VALUES HAVE INCREASED.

Because of the Greater Consumption Growing Out of Enhanced Prosperity, a Few But Not All of the Necessaries of Life Have Advanced Somewhat in Price

With what marvelous regularity do free trade writers seize the wrong horn of the dilemma, and yet how serenely they bob up after the most disastrous fall. There seems to be an utter lack of discernment among these foes of the Nation, especially when it comes to distinguish between cause and effect. This peculiarity has manifested itself to a striking degree in numerous editorial comments on Dun's index number of November 1, which showed the cost of living to be at the highest point of the decade. Immediately these pretended friends of the downtrodden wage earner rush forward with the cry that prices have been advanced by the tariff and the trusts until starvation threatens the people, for with the rise in expenses there has been no equivalent gain in wages.

As a matter of fact, it must be clear to any man of intelligence that it is due to the unprecedentedly high wages and full employment of all labor that prices advance. Commodities would not long show a high level of values if no one purchased. This point is clearly shown whenever a "corner" is attempted. With the inflated price there comes restricted buying until the normal position is regained. During the years 1893 to 1897 prices fell to the lowest point on record because there was no demand, and the articles unaffected by any change in tariff were as badly depressed as those from which the duty had been removed, since the buying power was weakened by idle workmen. The flood of imports that came in at that time has just been absorbed. Wool is conspicuous in this class, for it is only within a month that revival from low prices has appeared.

To quote the non-partisan Dun's Review on its own index number:

"The cost of living has now reached the highest point of the decade, not withstanding the cheapening of many manufactured goods through improved processes, and the absence of undue inflation in various classes of steel products which was conspicuous in the spring of 1900 and brought about the subsequent severe reaction. No artificial stimulus is required for the present high level of manufactured products, and, aside from some rise in food products due to short crops, the present position of the index number may be attributed to sound business conditions and full employment of labor at high wages. In attaining the highest point for over ten years, the index number truly gives an index of natural conditions. The cost of the necessities of life naturally tends to advance just in proportion to the ability of the people to consume."

Moreover, in its detailed comparison of prices, the same authority shows that boots and shoes now sell at about ninety per cent. of the price of 1888, finished products of iron and steel at seventy-three per cent. of the prices prevailing in 1887, woolen goods fifty-nine per cent. of the prices of 1860, and cotton goods sixty-two per cent. of the level forty-one years ago. In other words, while the active demand sustains the general level of quotations at a high point, the very products of industries that have been developed by the iniquitous tariff are obtained at striking concessions. The late William McKinley promised that a protective tariff would not only provide work at good wages for an army of men, but that in a few years the prices of the articles produced would be put below the level prevailing before the enactment of such helpful legislation. Records prove that these predictions have been most wonderfully fulfilled, and with true American energy, not only the home market, but foreign markets are now supplied. In some cases the development has been slower than in others, and in the weaker industries it would be easy to precipitate disaster by adverse legislation this winter. But unfortunately he foreign sympathizers in this country are not taking a prominent part in the Government, except from the editorial sactum.

One point in the discussion of wages and prices is of considerable sociological and economic importance, yet it is generally ignored in discussions. Among a large number of American people there is a certain feeling that office work is more dignified than manual labor and socially superior. This is most noticeable in the families of artisans where the children have received a common school education. Their mothers advocate the boys accepting positions in banks, mercantile houses, etc., where the opportunity of advancement is slow owing to the enormous force employed. Bookkeepers and men in similar positions work all their lives at the same desk, never earning more than $15 or $20 a week, whereas in the lines of productive labor they might easily secure $4 or $5 a day, besides the healthful advantages of physical activity. Yet this matter of social position puts up an obstacle which is becoming more serious every day, tending to overcrowd the cities even when all productive industries are handicapped by lack of men. It is no more difficult to become a skilled laborer than to learn bookkeeping and other office duties, and the difference in return should outweigh any mistaken notion of social equality. If free trade writers are arguing the question of political economy from the standpoint of the average office clerk they are working on a line that is most complicated, but while the rate of wages in this case does not respond as quickly to industrial activity, it is nevertheless true that the size of the office force is quickly reduced when general business is poor, and these young men who are to proud to work at manual occupations are not too proud to go home and live on the money earned or saved by their fathers in the obnoxious carpenter shops or iron mills.

Usefulness of Philippine Constabulary.

The Philippine constabulary, organized last August, is proving a valuable adjunct to the military authorities, and is making an enviable record.

TRUE RECIPROCITY.

It is Not a Free Exchange of Competitive Products.

The men who have expected to see the Republican party go to pieces over differences of opinion regarding reciprocity seem to be doomed to disappointment. The party in Congress, while its individuals may have differences of opinion as to what should be done, seems to be convinced that steps must be taken to carry out the ideas last expressed by the lamented McKinley. The Senate may not ratify the Kasson treaties as they stand, but the Republicans in that body will see that any American industry which is well established is not sacrificed.

A new interpretation of reciprocity is that it means a free exchange of the products of two countries. That is the free trade idea, but true reciprocity is not free trade. When the last Democratic Congress undertook to pass a revenue tariff on the basis of free trade, the reciprocal agreements which the Harrison administration had made with Germany, France, Brazil, Cuba through Spain, and other countries were swept away without the courtesy to these governments of a formal notice of abrogation. This was done because reciprocity is an extension of the protection principle. Where there is anything like free trade, reciprocity treaties are not thought of because they are not necessary. No one has ever suggested reciprocity with Great Britain other than for her provinces like Canada, which has a protective tariff.

When a reciprocal treaty is made it must be negotiated upon the theory that the United States shall get a full equivalent for whatever favors it extends to the other party to the contract. Canada, which cannot negotiate a reciprocal treaty of itself, asks that Great Britain shall insist upon an agreement by which the United States will give much and receive nothing in return, since England will not relinquish the twenty-five per cent. advantage which British products entering Canada have over ours.—Indianapolis Journal.

Sound Senatorially and Editorially.

The demand for tariff revision and for the increased admission of foreign goods to compete with and displace domestic production does not exist in the West to the extent claimed by revisionaries and reciprocators. Where it exists at all it is chiefly to be found in editorial sanctums. Among the people there is little or none of it. Senator Hansbrough, of North Dakota, is an editor, but not of the revisionary and reciprocatory type. In his newspaper, the Devil's Lake Inter-Ocean, he says:

"Tariff revision should not be attempted through reciprocity treaties. Reciprocity is not an exact economic science. It has been and will continue to be employed as an adjunct of protection, which has been and will continue to be the sheet-anchor of our industry. We will enter into reciprocal trade relations with foreign nations when by so doing we may derive mutual benefits without destroying any domestic industry.

"The free trader will be obliged to ab

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You can make your harness as soft as a glove and as tough as wire by using EUREKA Harness Oil. You can lengthen its life—make it last twice as long as it ordinarily would.

EUREKA Harness Oil

makes a poor looking harness like new. Made of pure, heavy bodied oil, especially prepared to withstand the weather.

Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes.

Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

Like Unto Like.

"And love restored his reason," said the sweet young thing in concluding her story.

"It is the first time," returned the old bachelor, "that I ever heard of insanity curing insanity."—Chicago Post.

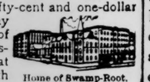
The Cause of Many Sudden Deaths.

There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidney-poisoned blood will attack the vital organs or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell.

Bladder troubles most always result from a derangement of the kidneys and a cure is obtained quickest by a proper treatment of the kidneys. If you are feeling badly you can make no mistake by taking Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root**, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and sold by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sized bottles. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co. Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper.



Home of Swamp-Root.

Norfolk and Southern R.R.

Schedule in effect Sept. 17th, 1901

TRAIN SERVICE.

NORTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz City daily (except Sunday)		2:40, p. m.
Arrive at Norfolk " "		4:20, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City Tues., Thurs., and Saturday		9:30, a. m
Arrive at Norfolk " "		11:05, a. m

SOUTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz. City daily (except Sunday)		11:40, a. m
Arrive at Edenton " "		12:40, p. m
Arrive Belhaven " "		5:20, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City Tues., Thurs., and Saturday		5:53, p. m.
Arrive Edenton " "		7:00, p. m.

Trains stop at all intermediate Stations.

Connect at Norfolk with trains to and from Virginia Beach and Currituck Branch Virginia Beach Division.

STEAMBOAT SERVICE.

Steamers leave Edenton daily (except Sunday 12:45 p. m., for Plymouth, Jamesville, Williamston and Windsor. Leave Edenton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 12:45, p. m., for Chowan River Landings and Friday for Scuppernong River.

Steamers leave Elizabeth City for Roanoke Island, Oriental and Newberne, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday and connect with the A. & N. C. Railroad, the Atlantic Coast Line for Goldsboro and Wilmington, &c. and for Scuppernong River Monday and Wednesday. Steamers leave Belhaven daily (except Sunday) for Washington, N. C., and 5, a. m., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Aurora, South Creek and Makleyville, and Monday, and Friday for Swan Quarter, Ocracoke and Oriental.

For further information apply to M. H Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, Gen'l Mng'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft & Pass'r Agt

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. F. MARTIN, D. D. S., Elizabeth City, N. C., offers his professional services to the public in all the branches of DENTISTRY. Can be found at all times.

R. P. JENKINS,

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KEATON'S HOTEL,

WM. G. SYMONS, & SON, PROPS.,

Main Street, Near Water

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Good Table, Clean Beds, Po lite Attention. Board by the day week or month.

TERMS REASONABLE.

BAY VIEW HOTEL

Sample Rooms and Hacks Free.

F. A. WHITE, Proprietor.

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FERTILIZERS.

Buyers of Cotton Seed. Dealers in Cotton Seed Meal and Hulls, Hay, Corn and Oats.

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The North Carolinian

Published Every Thursday.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's message, a copy of which appears in this issue, though exceedingly lengthy, is without doubt one of the ablest state papers that ever commanded the attention of a United States Congress. The message is above all of a positive character, and contains urgent recommendations the tone of which is by no means doubtful. As a specimen of elegant english it bids fair to rank as a classic.

It opens with a tribute to the late President as touching as, under the circumstances, it was appropriate. Immediate action to punish anarchy and keep out "the reds" is strongly urged. Our present tariff must be maintained, reciprocity being used as its hand-maiden. A great merchant marine should be encouraged. A more elastic currency should be secured. The farmer must be aided, the forests protected, the arid land of the west reclaimed. The Isthmian Canal should be built at once, and self-government allowed to the Phillippines. The Navy should be strengthened, the army reorganized, and the Indian recognized as an individual instead as a member of a tribe. Expositions, rural delivery and postal reform should receive encouragement. The Monroe Doctrine is emphasized and a satisfactory settlement of the China difficulty guaranteed. Taking up the question of trusts it is stated that the government must and shall control them. Publicity must be had by inspection over-capitalization must be prevented and a policy of supervision inaugurated even if a constitutional amendment is thereby required. The system of Civil Service is strongly endorsed, and the assurance given that under the present administration merit and not "pull" will regulate appointments.

The President's proposals and the reasoning by which they are sustained deserve and will doubtless receive from Congress a deliberate and respectful examination.

In our humble opinion the message is *coupe de grace* for poor, old, tottering Democracy.

The Senatorial situation is growing in interest. It has been known for some time that Messrs. Lee S. Overman, R. B. Glenn and Locke Craig would be in the race. And now Mr. C. B. Watson practically admits that he will be in the race also, while it is evident that Gen. Julian S. Carr is considering the matter. There have been many rumors that Gen. Carr would be a candidate, and as he refuses to either affirm or deny these, it is clear that he has the matter in mind and has not yet decided his course.—Statesville Landmark.

Let them fight it out. The Hon. Jeter C. will attend the political funeral of the successful candidate for nomination whoever he may be, and it will not be in the capacity of chief mourner either.

One of the clauses of the constitutional amendment that will catch many an unwary voter next year and relieve him of the trouble of casting his vote, because he has not paid the admission fee to the bull pen, is that which relates to the poll tax question. The voter who comes to the polls next year without his tax receipt dated previous to May 1st will be set aside with the idiots, the insane, the felons and the illiterate negro, debarred from the right of suffrage.

As to reciprocity treaties, those that come within the limits of the definition of reciprocity as fixed by President McKinley can well be ratified by Congress, but not otherwise. That definition embraces such treaties as will not harm a single American industry, or cause the loss of a day's work to any American. Treaties that do not conform to that definition should be amended accordingly.

Secretary Hay's speech at the New York chamber of commerce was a model of eloquence and logic. The secretary, aside from his fame as a statesman, is best known as the biographer of Lincoln; now he is also to be known as the panegyrist of McKinley, whose place at the banquet was taken by him.

As the time approaches for the the Cubans to set up for themselves, their ardor for an independent government preceptibly cools. But Uncle Sam always keeps his word, and Cuba can have as much experience on its own account as it is willing to assimilate.

Some of our Democratic journals have endeavored to laugh to scorn the remedy for the trust evil outlined in the President's Message. Won't they kindly step forward with the true panacea and oblige an expectant public.

How about "the wild man," "the fire-eater," "the-young-man-itching-for-a-fight," "the south-hater" of whom we heard so much, from a sensational, partisan and reckless press, when Roosevelt was Vice-President?

THE PROBLEM THAT CONFRONTS THE STATE.

The supreme problem that confronts the state today is without doubt that of liberating her sons and daughters from the degrading bonds of ignorance. Without trained hands and minds Carolina cannot hope to reap the harvest of prosperity and content which should be hers. From pulpit and platform and in the columns of the press let the demand for universal education find expression. Not one single apathetic cry, but a continuing and re-echoing shout. The need is indeed urgent. The necessity is great. To-day there are in North Carolina 417,578 men more than twenty-one years of age. Of these 122,658 are illiterate, and of the illiterate 68,184 are negroes and 54,474 white. Is this ratio still to continue when the 753,000 school-children of the state are come of age? God forbid! And yet continue it will unless the slumbering masses rouse themselves to provide a remedy for this their weakness.

As a further presentation of the urgency of the case we cannot do better than quote the following from a recent issue of the Biblical Recorder, which contains truths which should be read and mentally digested by every citizen in North Carolina:

"There are 753,000 children of school age in North Carolina, many of them are not in school; only a little more than a dollar each is appropriated for their education; there is no one in the halls of the General Assembly to lobby for them; they have been run over every two years for a hundred years; men who talk most about them have been known to be the first to trample their cause under foot. The people alone can rescue the children and the State from this condition. The children have the first claim upon the State, and upon the people. And the people—their fathers and mothers—have the power to grant their claim.

We may gain a little light by making a comparison with the latest report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction in North Carolina The Census finds 490,782 white children of school age in North Carolina; the Superintendent finds only 263'217 in school! That leaves 227.565 white children to be accounted for. And yet we stand idle. Of the 263,044 colored children 127,399 are in school."

This last sentence is pregnant with meaning for those who choose to understand.

PORTO RICO.

Porto Rico, according to its governor is enjoying a high degree of prosperity. This is a legitimate result of annexation. The same thing would have the same result in the case of Cuba. Of course, the intelligent business men of Cuba realize all this, and this is the chief reason why most of them want political union with the United States. Annexation feeling in Cuba is undoubtedly gaining, but whether it will be strong enough to bring union with this country before the experiment of independence is tried for a few years is the question. The United States is ready for the annexation, but the initiative must be taken by the Cubans themselves.

THE DIAZ DOCTRINE.

The American continent and the rest of the world has had occasion pretty often in the past three-quarters of a century to learn what the Monroe doctrine is. Mexico has just given us a supplement to this principle. It is outlined thus: "The international law of America is founded on peace, which in its turn depends on respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of each and all of the republics of America." This is what is called the Diaz doctrine.

NOTICE!

We desire to commence the New Year with a paid up subscription list. We therefore earnestly request all in arrears to pay up to the 1st of January.

Emma Goldman says "Czolgosz was a man with a beautiful soul of a a child and the energy of a giant." Emma is planning to have another man with "the beautiful soul of a child" electrocuted.

The Democratic papers generally are disappointed with the Message. We cant blame 'em. One never does take kindly to a knock-out blow.

Wherever Rural Free Delivery is established the interest in education is quickened, and this in time stimulates to higher and larger views of citizenship.

The Schley verdict is scheduled for the Christmas gift season.

Youth—Oh, I don't want to take that character. I'll make a fool of myself sure.

Maiden—Well, you said you wanted an easy part.—Detroit Free Press.

Robert Burns, the poet, divided the scale of good wifeship into ten parts: Good nature, 4; good sense, 2; wit, 1; personal charms, 1. The remaining two degrees covered fortune, education, family, blood.

Malformations among goldfish are produced by the Chinese by agitating the fertilized eggs at a certain stage of their development.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEETS.

Monday evening at the City Hall the Chamber of Commerce assembled for its regular monthly meeting, the second since its organization. President Chas. H. Robinson was in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The reports of the various committees were then received.

The Committee on Harbors and Shipping reporting on the question of proposed change of Custom House from Edenton to this city, read several letters, one from Senator Simmons and one from Representative Small, to the effect that an act of Congress would be required to secure said change, and both expressed disinclination to meddle with the matter in its present state. The Committee was then instructed to prepare a proper petition embodying statistics as to tonnage clearing from this port, as compared with Edenton, and other data, in a suitable form to be presented to Congress and to report at the next meeting thereon.

The Committee on Rural Free Delivery then made its report. Proper maps outlining routes have been drawn and petitions are being now circulated. Two routes are, comparatively speaking, assured, one in Providence and one in Newland township. The committee stated that the efforts made to establish a route in the lower county had proved futile, the people not manifesting sufficient interest therein.

In the matter of the Roanoke Island Celebration the Committee to which that matter had been referred reported that correspondence has been opened up with the Historical Society at Raleigh having this matter in charge, and that a further report would be forth coming. G. W. Ward Esq., special committee of one, appointed to confer with the citizens of Dare in the matter of co-operating with them in the entertainment of visitors to the said celebration, reported that he had so done and that a committee of six prominent citizens of Dare had been chosen to correspond with and act in concert with the Elizabeth City Chamber in this matter.

The Committee on Information and Statistics made its report as to the cost of printing by-laws of the chamber, and, after discussion, the printing of 200 copies of same was ordered and contract awarded.

A number of important committees failed to make reports. Owing to the small attendance, due to inclement weather and the mass-meeting being held at the Court House, the Chamber then adjourned.

The election of officers for the year 1902 occurs at the next monthly meeting in January

Ministerial Appointments.

The North Carolina Conference of the M. E. Church, which met last week at Fayettville, made the following ministerial appointments for the Elizabeth City District:

J. E. Underwood, Presding Elder.
Elizabeth City—D. H. Tuttle and J. L. Cunningham.
Pasquotank—J. Y. Old.
Moyock—R. Bradley.
Currituck—W. A. Piland.
North Gates—G. W. Starling.
Gates—C. P. Jerome.
Perquimans—H. M. Jackson.
Hertford—M. H. Tuttle.
Edenton—R. H. Willis.
Plymouth—J. H. Buffaloe, supply.
Roper—A. J. Parker.
Pantego—J. E. Bristowe.
Dare—Wm. Towe.
Roanoke Island—S. T. Moyle
Kitty Hawk—J. E. Saunders, supply.
Kennekeet—A. W. Price, supply.
Hatteras—D. B. Jones, supply.
Columbia—Wm. P. Constable.
Supt. Wanchese School—C. R. Taylor.
Camden Circuit—W. E. Hocutt.

Cures Rheumatism and Catarrh after all Else Fails. Costs Nothing to Try.

To cure the most desperate rheumatism or catarrh take Botanic Blood Balm (B.B.B.) the wonder of the age. Cures when all else fails. It kills the poison in the blood and gives a pure, healthy blood supply, stopping all gnawing, shooting aches and pains in the bones, joints, back, and reduces all swellings Hawking, spitting, dropping in the throat, offensive breath and catarrah. irritations of the mucous membranes quickly disappear thus making a perfect, permanent cure of the worst rheumatism or deep seated catarrh. B. B. B. especially advised for old, obstinate cases. Drughist, $1. Trial treatment free and prepaid by writing Dr. Gillam, 213 Mitchell St., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and free medical advice given.

One mining district in Colorado is producing gold at the rate of $30,000,000 a year. Uncle Sam's mineral wealth is a matter of unbounded possibilities.

Here is a story from the Baptist conference at Leicester. It is about a minister. He found himself at chapel one morning without his sermon. "My dear brethren," he exclaimed, "I can only give you now what God will send me, but tonight I will come back better prepared."—Pall Mall Gazette.

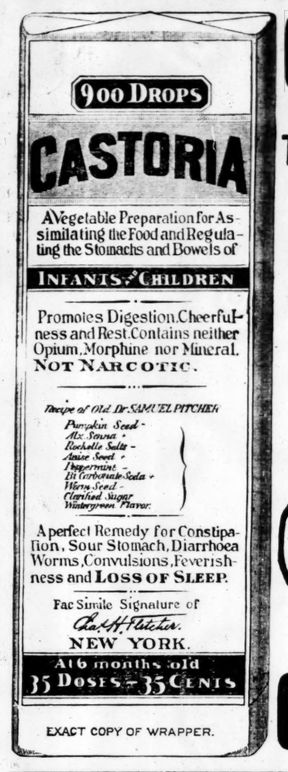
Not a Song Bird.

"He said I was swanlike, I believe," said Miss Rawkis. "Wasn't that gallant of him?"

"Oh, I don't know," replied Miss Peppery. "It was while you were trying to sing that he made the remark."—Exchange.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

Cures a Cough or Cold at once. Conquers Croup, Whooping-Cough, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Grippe and Consumption. Mothers praise it. Doctors prescribe it. Quick, sure results. Get only Dr. Bull's! Price, 25 cents. Dr. Bull's Pills cure Constipation. Fifty pills, 10 cts. Total loss, 5 cts.



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For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

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In Use For Over Thirty Years

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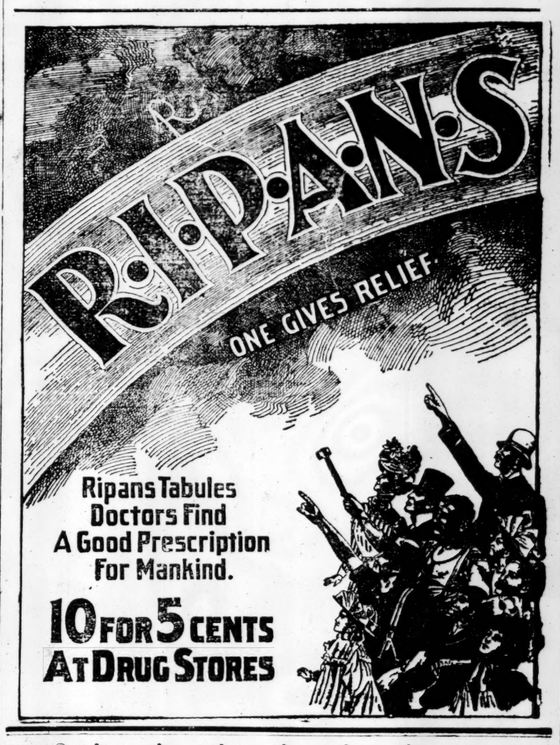
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.



Printing

Best Work! Lowest Prices!

FRED DAVIS

DEALER IN

COAL.

Coal of all sizes and of best quality con stantly on hand. All orders are promptly filled

All coal is screened before leaving the yard. Lowest prices guaranteed.

A. W. HAFF,

Successor to

Lanphear & Haft

Wholesale Commission Dealer

In Fresh Fish Lobsters

Etc., Etc

NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET

NEW YORK,

North Carolina Shad a Specialty.

Agents.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Having qualified as Administrator of the late Thos. J. Murden I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice, or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

J. Q. A. WOOD, Administrator.

Dec. 12, 1901.

SEND US YOUR

JOB WORK!

N. R. PARKER AND CO.,

Real Estate and Rental Agent.

Office:—Albemarle Steam Laundry.

I offer the following properties for sale:

No. 1. 200 acre farm, 75 acres improved, good dwelling, good barn and other out houses.
" 2. 20 acres good house land improved.
" 3. 65 acres improved, close to city.
" 4. 70 acres, fair buildings, excellent land, 8 miles from town.
" 5. 7 acres near city limits unimproved.
" 6. 28 lots vacant, good location, big bargains
" 7. 1 lot close to factory, good location.
" 8. 1 lot 40x100, new house near town, fine location.
" 9. 1 lot 45x100, very desirable location for residence.
" 10. 1 good house, 6 rooms, good style, good location.
" 11. 1 lot, good house, 7 rooms, good style, fine location.
" 12. 1 lot, good house 7 rooms, good style, fine location.
" 13 1 lot good location.
" 14. 1 lot on Main St, fine location.
" 15. 1 lot on Main St, fine location.
" 16. 6 lots on Road Street.
" 17. 1 lot, good house, 6 rooms good location.
" 18. 1 lot 120x190 fine house, modern built. hot and cold waterworks, everything up to date.
" 19. 1 vacant lot, good location.
" 20. 1 tract of timber land 320 acres.
" 21. 1 26-acre farm on suberbs of town, all good high improved land.
" 22. 2 lots on Church street, fine location for residence.
" 23. 1 farm close to city 189 acres. Good building, fine land.
" 24. 1 house on Church street, nice large house, 9 rooms, good location, pleasant home, big bargain.

Various other farms and city property too numerous to mention can be had on very easy terms.

Situations Secured

for graduates or tuition refunded. Write at once for catalogue and special offers.

Massey Business Colleges

Louisville, Ky. Montgomery, Ala.
Houston, Tex. Columbus, Ga.
Richmond, Va. Birmingham, Ala. Jacksonville, Fla.

The balance of this month the most astonishing bargains are at

JONES, RAPER & CO.'S STORE.

Bargains that will bring thousands of thrifty buyers. They have just bought several lots of Shoes, Clothing, Hats, Gents' Furnishing Goods, both of manufacturers and jobbers who were overstocked. These goods were purchased way down below their value and the above firm now offers to their customers this up-to-date stock at prices startlingly below their worth. The variety is so great that detailed descriptions are impossible, but the few quotations given below will convey an idea of the exceptional values that await prompt buyers.

Ten thousand pairs of Men and boys **SHOES** from 75c to $5.00 a pair.

Shoes for Everybody.

Ten thousand pairs of Ladies, Misses and children **Shoes**

Prices 25c to $3.50 a pr.

No one can miss finding their shoes here.

Walk-Over Shoes for men, $3.50 and $4.00.

Lewis A. Crossett Shoe for men and boys, $2.00 to $5 a pair. Every pair guaranteed.

Everything that is wanted in **Gents' Furnishing Goods** you can find in our store.

Clothing for men boys and children, from a suit to $20. **$5.00**

Do not buy until you see us.

Hats and Caps

for every body, of all the latest styles and colors, 15c to $3.00 each.

The celebrated Regina Shoes for ladies $3 per pr.

Such offers right in the height of the season will astonish the entire trade and will send thousands of enthusiastic buyers to

JONES, RAPER AND CO.

Cor Main and Water Sts.

Collections Made

Mortgages, Bonds, Deeds and Bills of Sale drawn, Loans negotiated.

Apply to R. P. JENKINS, Carolinian Bldg. Elizabeth City, N. C

It is True

THAT we are doing the grocery business of this city? We are at the present time enjoying the best grocery trade we've had for years. There must be a reason for it. Nowhere in the district will you find a more complete Grocery store. We have made a specialty of the

GROCERY

business for years. Each succeeding season finds us in better shape to please you in this line of merchandise. We are branching out—growing better and better all the time.

W. J. WOODLEY,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Tailoring For Fall 1901-2.

I am now ready for Fall and Winter orders. I am displaying this season the handsomest line of samples in woolens ever shown. Let me make your suit now before the rush. You can get it when you want it. I guarantee every garment to be perfect as to material, fit, finish, trimmings and workmanship.

You Run No Risk.

C. RAULFS,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

33 Fearing St. Elizabeth City, N. C.

My Knowledge of the Human Eye

is based upon hard study and practical experiences, this helps greatly in giving you just the kind of glasses you need. We make no mistakes, and are never out of a particular number of lense, so you run no risk by coming here.

Hathaway,

Eyesight Specialist.

EXAMINATION FREE.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor; T. B. Wilson; Aldermen: M. N. Sawyer, Dr A. L. Pendleton, W. M. Baxter, J. B. Culpepper, J. B. Fearing, Fred. Davis and Louis Anderson. Clerk and Tax Collector, R. B. Whitehurst Treasurer, J. B. Forebee Chief of Police, W. C. Dawson, A. C. Bell Assistant, J. C. Scarborough and Wilson Brothers Police; Attorney, P. W. McMullan; Street Commissioner, J. F. Weeks; Fire Commissioners, Jas. Richardson; Health Officer, Dr John B. Griggs; Harbor Master, J. Modlin.

Collector of Customs—Palemon Johnson.

Postmaster—Elizabeth C. Pool.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at the corner of Road and Church Sts.

CHURCHES.

Methodist: R. C. Beaman pastor; Baptist, C. W. Duke, pastor; Episcopal, L. L. Williams, Rector; Presbyterian, J. Spencer Smith pastor. Methodist Episcopal on Pearl street; Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., each Sunday. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Prayer meetings Tuesday nights. W. S. Fitch, pastor.

Church of Christ, M. Pittman pastor, services in Court House, every Sunday morning and night.

COLORED—Methodist, W. L. Clayton, pastor Corner Stone, Z. H. Berry, pastor; Olive Branch M W D, Norman, pastor; St. Philip, W. J. Heritage rector, St. Stephen, V. C. Arterbridge paster; Antioch, Presbyterian, S. F. Smith, pastor

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners: Geo. M. Scott, chairman; S. N. Morgan, Thomas E. Palmer, George D. Sherlock and W. J. F. Spence; Standard Keeper, R. B. White. J. F. Newbold, keeper of Alms House. Sheriff, Nathan G. Gregory; Superior Court Clerk, W. Harney Jennings; Register of Deeds, J. C. Spence; Treasurer, W. A. Foster; Supervisor S. L. Sheep; Board of Education; J. C. Commander, Charles Reid and E. V. Davenport. Coroner, Dr Isaiah Fearing County Physician, Dr A. T. Aydlett, Surveyor, [illegible] City.

1918.

Public School, W[illegible]ton, Principal.
Atlantic Coll[illegible]ute, S. L. Sheep, Prest.
School, [illegible] Principal.
State Colored [illegible] W. Moore, Principal.

Stop A Minute!

A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled Address F. G. Thompson, manager Elizabeth City, N. C.

NOTICE.

North Carolina,)
Perquimans County.)
In the Superior Court,
Spring Term 1902.

Sarah Williams, ptff)
against
John Williams, Deft.)

The defendant above named, John Williams, will take notice, that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Perquimans County, by the plaintiff above named, to obtain a divorce from the bonds of matrimony which now exists between said plaintiff and defendant; and the said defendant will take further notice that he is required to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of said county, to be held in the town of Hertford, on the 4th Monday in March A. D. 1902, at the court house of said county of Perquimans, State aforesaid, and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

This 11th day of November 1901.

E. V. PERRY, C. S. C.
Perquimans County, N. C.
F. PICARD, Ptff's Atty. 6t

NOTICE!

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Pasquotank County, N. C., dated December 2nd, 1901, in re J. P. Eves, plaintiff, against Wilson Forbes, Jesse Forbes and Raymond Forbes, defendants, I shall offer for sale at the Court House door in said county on Saturday, January 11th, 1902, at 15 o'clock m., the following described piece or parcel of property viz: That certain tract of land which T. S. Forbes bought of J. P. Eves and W. W. Eves, administrators of Sarah J. Eves, deceased, at Trustee's sale on 27th day of December, 1897, said Deed recorded in Book No. 19, page—Register of Deed's office in said county being lot known as lots Nos. 4 and 5 of the Yost and Preyor plat of property which said Yost and Preyor purchased of Z. Fearing situate on the North side of Poor House Road and being 150 feet on said Road and extending back 500 feet, said lot being in said County and in Nixonton Township near the town of Elizabeth City. Terms of Sale Cash.

This the 1[illegible] of December, 1901.

J. B. LEIGH,
Commissioner.

F. H. ZIEGLER,

Successor to John H. Ziegler,

Undertakers' Supplies,

From the Cheapest to the Best. All telegrams promptly attended to.

CRAPES AND COOLING BOARDS

when desired. The finest Hearse in this Section. Rosewood, Walnut, Cloth covered and Metalic Caskets a specialty. All kinds of Cabinet Work done.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

PATENTS

Caveats and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington. Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The North Carolinian.

Thursday, Dec. 12, 1901.

NOTE.

When you have read this paper mail it to a friend—as good as a letter.

FROM HITHER AND YON.

The next good rain and the next good thaw will preach good roads.

Economy in space buying is attained when an advertiser buys space just large enough to completely tell his story.

Farmers are now finishing up with their crops. The cotton is about all picked, peanuts picked and corn gathered.

A second out-break of the disease among horses which rought such havoc a few months ago is reported from Hyde.

But very few farmers in this section saved any peanuts this year for market, the price being so low. Hogs were turned in on them.—Roanoke-Chowan Times.

The lumber mills in this State are now running on full time and some of them on double time. Orders are heavy. The demand is from the Middle and New England States.

It is a standing rule of the CAROLINIAN to publish no communication without knowing the author's name. Several communications to which no names were signed are omitted from this issue.

We are told more second crop potatoes have been raised in this county this fall than ever before, and the farmers are receiving a better price for them than for those they shipped in June and July.—Washington Gazette.

The Baptist State Convention at Winston-Salem, and the North Carolina Conference of the M. E. Church at Fayettville, which have been in session during the past week, both bear witness to the active religious life of the state.

Farmers are somewhat up against it this year. The low price of cotton is mainly responsible. Those who made this their sole crop are, indeed, in a sad plight. Those who diversified their crops, however, are comparatively prosperous. The lesson is one that all who run may read.

The government report on cotton, issued last week estimating the crop for the season of 1901–2 at 9,674,000 bales, has created a great sensation in the cotton market and the price of that fleecy staple is now soaring upward. Some weeks ago the CAROLINIAN prophesied as much.

Norfolk dispatch:

The two masted schooner, C. G. Crammer, bound from New York for Norfolk, light, was blown out of her course in the late gale and landed off Ocracoke, N. C. The life-saving crew took her crew off. The crew are safe at Plymouth, N. C. A fishing smack towed the schooner to Ocracoke, where she lies apparently little injured.

The jury in the Gattis-Kilgo case at Oxford Saturday midnight brought in a verdict awarding the plaintiff $15,000 against Dr. Kilgo and B. N. Duke, W. R Odell being adjudged free from malice in his connection with the controversy. All the issues with the Odell exception were answered yes.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

There are rumors of a serious financial depression in the eastern part of the State. The crops are poorer than ever before and the purchasers of guano and supplies on credit also exceeded by far previous expenditures of the same kind. The result is that the farmers find themselves owing more than previously and having less to pay with. Merchants who are pressed to settle accounts are almost inevitably forced to the wall.—Greensboro Telegram.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

We are impressed that our people are fast recovering from the blighting influence of politics which has so afflicted us for the past five or six years. It would be a blistering shame if we permitted political differences to divide us as a people; and yet we did allow these alien influences to enter in and make our hearts bitter toward each other. Let us learn a lesson from the past and stand shoulder to shoulder in Christian activity no matter how we may differ on governmental matters.—Charity and Children.

Duffy's Cough Drops, the best at Culpepper & Sons. A new lot of Glassware also just received.

Do you like Buckwheat Cakes? I you do try A. F Toxey & Co. New Buckwheat and Pure Maple Syrup

The Cropsey Case To Date.

The disappearance of Miss Nellie Cropsey from her fathers home near this city, which occurred on the night of November the 20th, still remains an unsolved mystery. The action of the blood-hound, which was used to trace her, indicated suicide from a neighboring wharf. Days have passed however, and lengthened into weeks, since that fatal night, and the waters still flow on grim and silent, refusing to give up any secret, if secret they hold. The river has been thoroughly dragged, and an expert diver has spent days upon the bottom in careful search, but the results have, as yet, proved fruitless.

Reports of the appearance of the girl in question in various parts of the state, and even in far-distant Philadelphia and in Jersey, have been shown upon investigation to be foundless. Every nook and corner have been searched; and the citizens Committee of Five, accompanied by their friends, and several wide-awake Norfolk and Washington reporters, has even, in its desperation, following the guide of a Norfolk spiritualist professing powers of divination or second-sight, trailed through a rough cross-country journey in search of a mysterious old house with a well in which the body of the young girl was supposed to be concealed. As might be expected with such a guide nothing was discovered.

The status quo remains, as far as we can see, undisturbed

The Committee of Five called another mass meeting of citizens Monday night. Chairman H. T. Greenleaf stated that the committee believed that it had now struck something tangible and that developments might be soon expected After an eloquent address by Prof. W. M. Hinton the meeting subscribed $150 to further aid the committee in its work.

The public at large, however, is still absolutely in the dark. It knows one fact and but one, and that is, the girl is gone.

Outside of the porch episode, nothing has developed to connect Jas. Wilcox, now under $1000 bond as a suspect, with the girls disappearance. In fact the chief influence in exciting public suspicion against the young man in question has been the astonishing indifference which he has seeming ly manifested throughout the whole matter. The young man has a peculiar individuality, however, which may in a large part account for what would otherwise seem to demand an explanation.

One thing however, is assured, if the girl did not suicide she must have had outside aid to help her in her flight. The question then, of course, naturally arises, how was this aid furnished and by whom?

The metropolitan journals have taken up the affair. The accounts contained in some of them are exceedingly garbled, and the descriptions of Elizabeth City as a little town of two or three thousand situated in a cornfield on the border of the Dismal Swamp are anything but flattering to our progressive little city of 8000 inhabitants.

The community is eageriy awaiting the next report from the Committee of Five in the hopo that it may contain information of a definite character.

The Cropsey family now believes that Miss Nellie is dead. The father of the family, the writer is informed, has given to one of the Norfolk reporters a sensational letter the same to appear in todays issue of the Norfolk papers, in which it is stated, he accuses young Wilcox of having foully made way with his daughter. This action on his part is to be sincerely regretted. Such grave accusations should not be made without proof.

Liquor Question Settled.

The much-debated and much-vexed question of prohibition in this municipality has finally been settled by a general compromise. At last week's meeting of the City Aldermen it was decided to grant licenses to the various city saloons, but with the following conditions attached:

1. That all bars or saloons shall close at 10 p. m. and not open before sunrise.
2. That all screens, curtains, colored glass fronts or other obstructions be removed so as to make the place as open as other places of business.
3. That no partition or back room be allowed in any bar-room or saloon.
4. That all applicants for license who fail to comply with the above restrictions shall forfeit their license at once.
5. That the above rules shall be adopted at this meeting and continue in force during the term in office of the present Board.

Remember the CAROLINIAN'S job work is always tasty, and promptness is our motto.

Winola, Geo. W. Childs, Mia Maza and France Royal 5 cent cigars at Culpepper & Sons, and famous "Nancy Hall" Potatoes always on hand.

When you want a barrel of good Flour try A. F. Toxey & Co.'s "I. X. L."

Home raised Cabbages and Turnips for sale every morning at Culpepper & Sons.

For Fish or Oysters go to R. A. Dudley & Cos.' Fish and Oyster House at foot of Main St. Everything is kept neat, clean and fresh.

LOCAL MENTION

The sun rose this morning at 7:01 and will set to-night at 4:46.—Changeable weather with probable rain or snow says the man in the tower.—A sharp touch of Jack Frost during the past week. There seems to be every promises of a cold winter.—We are pleased to note that the good work of street-paving goes merrily on. Martin street from Church to Burgess, part of which has long been a quag-mire and despair to church-goers (the Methodist Church adjoins) and pedestrians generally, is to have a brick foot-way. The Carolinian has frequently called attention to this causeway as one needing the attention of the city—

Let us speak of a man as we find him,
And censure alone what we see;
And if any one blame lets remind him
From faults there are none of us free.

If the vail from the heart could be torn
And the mind be writ on the brow,
There are many we'd pass by in scorn
We are loading with high honors now!

The Burfoot residence on Main street is now occupied. The finishing touches in the way of paint are being added. It is an imposing pile, elegantly arranged in the interior.—Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Kramer entertained a party of friends Friday evening. A honey-moon party.—The following from a recent edition of the Richmond Times will prove of interest to the many friends of Miss Morgan in this city: "The entertainment given by Miss Katherine Phillips last evening in honor of Miss Bessie F. Morgan, of Shawboro, N. C., was a most delightful affair. Miss Morgan, formerly of the Woman's College, is the attractive daughter of Mr. Patrick Henry Morgan, former Senator of North Carolina."—The editor takes this occasion to acknowledge, with thanks, a copy of "Grandfather's Tales of North Carolina History" presented with the compliments of the author, Col. Richard B. Creecy of this city. The Tales are dedicated to the youth of the state. They contain an infinite fund of reminiscence, historical anecdote and story. The style indicates that the changing years have not effected the power of the authors pen.—We acknowledge a recent call from our friend Light-House Keeper N. H. Swain. Mr. Swain is now stationed at Powells Point.—Saturday night at the Academy of Music a very small audience endeavored to see "Where the Laugh Came In." The performance was rather a senseless affair. Several of the songs and impersonations and the dancing generally were, however, conparatively good.—We understand that a proposal for the erection of water-works has been submitted to the Council. In the name of the great necessity, give it a fair hearing.—

In sending in the turkey
Send little else to boot;
And never mind the trimmings:—
We'll trim him just to suit!

If our friends should think fit to take the above as a hint, we will not feel aggrieved —The nights are now long enough for those who will be benefitted by urban growth to cogitate over the ways and means how this can be brought about. Civic pride and self-interest should be the prompters.—Mr. W. G Pool a genial ex-citizen, now of Raleigh is spending a few days in the city.—The Cemetery Society meets at the residence of Mrs. Leary on Church street this afternoon at 4 o'clock. A large attendance is requested.—It is with extreme regret that we note the sudden death from a paralytic stroke of Mrs J. H. Ziegler which sad event occurred at the residence of her daughter Mrs. Clinton Baily on Factory avenue early last Thursday morning. Our sympathy is extended to the sorrowing family.—As a result of the changes made by the Conference the M. E. church in this city loses one of the ablest pulpit orators that the town has known for many years. The Rev. R. C. Beaman is not only an orator but a kindly and christian gentleman, a man whose sincerity of belief has been proclaimed in his living. We wish him God-speed in his new field of action at Washington, N. C. He will leave behind him, departing, a host of friends in this city. Another loss will be that of Presiding Elder R. A. Willis, a courteous gentleman, who with his family has been exceedingly popular here.—The leading question right at present is:

O what you gwine ter hang
On de Chris'mus tree
Fer de li'l' chillun,
En de wife en me?
We des ez hongry
Ez we 'lowed we'd be,
So what you gwine ter hang
On de Chris'mus tree?

—Even the little town of Washington, this state, is preparing to put in a system of water-works. Betsy still procrastinates to her shame.—We note that at the meeting of the Baptist State Convention at Winston the Rev. C. W. Duke of this city was appointed a member of the Business Board, the chief committee of the Church.—I. M. Meekins Esq. is absent from the city on a business trip.—An original poem contributed to the Carolinian by a friend from Mackey's Ferry will appear next week. Same arrived too late for this weeks issue.—We are requested to announce that the following services will be held at Pearl St. M. E. Church, Dec. 15, 1901: Sunday morning 11 o'clock, subject, "Peace with God." Sunday evening 7:30 o'clock, subject, "The choice that Moses made. All are cordially invited to these services by the pastor T. S. Davis.

ON A WHEEL the rider frequently meets with disaster. A very handy and efficient doctor to have with you when an accident happens is a bottle of **Mexican Mustang Liniment.**

Ulcers or Running Sores

need not become a fixture upon your body. If they do it is your fault, for

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

will thoroughly, quickly and permanently cure these afflictions. There is no guess work about it; if this liniment is used a cure will follow.

YOU DON'T KNOW how quickly a burn or scald can be cured until you have treated it with **Mexican Mustang Liniment.** As a flesh healer it stands at the very top.

FULMER & WHITEHURST

(Successors to Fulmer & Co.,)

Have increased their assortment of the choicest Fruits, Confections, cakes, Breakfast Bacon, Heinz's Mince meat Preserves and Apple-butter, New Raisins and Turkish layer Figs; Largest assortment of Canned Meats, Salmon and Sardines, Imported Olive Oil, Extra quality Canned Fruits and Vegetables such as Peaches, Plums, Pears, Pineapple, Apricots and White Cherries, Extra fine Sugar Corn, French Peas, Tomatoes, Beans, Rhubarb and Succotash; also, neat variety of Cereal and Health Foods, Oatmeal, Wheat-flakes and Breakfast Foods.

We will appreciate a share of your trade. Our prices are right and we can please you.

Telephone 17.

Paul J. Bungart,

o——ARCHITECT.——o

Room No. 2 in Citizen's Bank Bldg.
ELIZABETH CITY, - - - N. C.

M. B. Culpepper. J. B. Culpepper

M. B. Culpepper, & Son.

—DEALERS IN—

Staple and Fancy

Groceries

Corner Road and Ehringhaus Streets.

We keep on hand the best selected Groceries, Confectionaries and Fruits. Country Produce bought and sold.

Free delivery of goods to any part of the city.

Phone 58. E. City, N. C.

The Colored Column.

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

Rev. W. L. Clayton has been returned to the pastorage of Mt. Lebanon church.

Pasquotank County Teachers' Association will meet in the Public School building Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

After spending several days here in the interest of the Co-operative Missionary Crusade, Rev. L. T. Christmas has returned to Raleigh. The work in which he is engaged is a commendable one having for its object the material, moral and spiritual advancement of our people and the inculcation of desirable and elevating ideals.

On Thanksgiving night an interesting program was presented the principal feature of which was the annual debate. The question discussed was Resolved, That North Carolina should have a compulsory school law, compelling regular attendance upon the public schools. The discussion was pointed, spicy, logical and entertaining. The young men of both sides ably presented their respective views but the judges decided by 9 to 8 that the negative had produced the better argument.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Elizabeth City State Normal School.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Eleventh Annual Session begins Monday, September 2, 1901, and continues thirty-eight weeks.

Under general supervision of Supt. Public Instruction and State Board of Examiners.

Faculty is composed of four, thoroughly qualified instructors.

Educates and trains both Sexes for Teachers. Excellent course of study. Careful attention given to morals and conduct of students. Good library; building will be improved.

Board $6.50 per month; Tuition free; students enter any time; must be 15 years of age; may furnish board and pay $1.50 per month for room.

For Catalogue and other information, Address,
Principal P. W MOORE, A. M.

THE FIRST MEAL

The body is a furnace whose fires burn all day. So nature requires that the first meal shall be the strongest. Keep up the morning appetite with frequent changes. Just in, an order of sweet, fresh

Buckwheat

and the best MAPLE SYRUP that money can buy.

Everything that the palate covets and that's good to eat, you'll find it at

LOVE, EVANS & Co.

WATER ST. (No. 32 and 34.) ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

HAVE YOU SEEN THEM?

If not come in and let us show you a choice line of

CHRISTMAS ✻ GOODS

suitable presents for your fastidious friends. Something that they will appreciate and something that will mark your own good taste as a donor. Toilet Sets; Manicure Sets; Brushes, Plain and Silver Inlaid. Artistic bottles of the choicest perfumes. The finest line of Soaps in the city. Meerschaum Pipes and of Cigars all the standard brands.

STANDARD - PHARMACY.

POINDEXTER ST. (NEAR CENTRAL HOTEL.)

- MELICK - SANTA - CLAUS HEADQUARTERS.

Preparations to supply your Christmas wants are now complete.
The largest assortment and lowest prices ever offered.
Every one of our many lines more complete than ever.
The only place in the city that can show a

Complete assortment of Holiday Goods.

Toys, Novelties, Fancy Goods.

If you buy before inspecting our line you will have cause to regret it as nowhere else can you see a full assortment of goods for the Holidays.

Hoping to serve you and wishing you a merry Christmas.

P. W. Melick

WILL YOU RIDE?

IF SO COME TO US FOR A

BUGGY.

Every piece of material that goes into one of our vehicles is the very best. We have a reputation for fine work, and we give our patrons the worth of their money.

Elizabeth City Buggy Company.

YOU SAVE MONEY

By using only the best material in your building ventures. Our Flooring, Ceiling, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Siding, and in fact, all building materials are of the

A No. 1 ORDER.

We have a reputation to sustain and cannot afford to sell anything but the best. All communications receive prompt attention. Fish and Produce Boxes a specialty.

KRAMER BROS. & CO.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

A DOLLAR'S ADOLLAR

And presumably it is worth as much to you as to the next man. Why not save a dollar or two, then, by getting your clothes where you are sure of getting them just as you want them? The extremes of dress are here for those who want them.

Covering--body, head, hand, foot covering ---for all 7 ages of man. Men's Suits and Overcoats

are priced so low, quality and workmanship considered, that to buy elsewhere means money out of pocket.

M. WEISEL.

18, 20, 22 and 24 Main St.

Judgments by French Solomons.

Chateau Thierry has just delivered itself of another of those famous judgments which shift the basis of social polity—at least at Chateau Thierry. It is now about three years since that tribunal set up as a maxim of sound law that theft of food by a famishing person of destitute condition is not a punishable offense. To-day it stands forth as the spendthrift's apologist, and in support of the rake's progress—on grounds of social utility. The case involved that essentially French institution, the family council, which petitioned for authority to intervene to protect a wealthy scapegrace from ruining himself. But M. Magnaud laid it down as a fixed principle that prodigality subserves high public interests, money in the hands of a few being like water in the hills, and knowing no rest until it is level with the regions below. The case was dismissed. Its moral seems to be that gambling is a civic virtue, and that no community should be without its Monte Carlo in the Utopia of Chateau Thierry.—Paris Letter to the Pall Mall Gazete.

When Time Hangs Heavily.

Time is never wasted until it "hangs heavily on our hands"—when you are neither working nor enjoying yourself. There may be times when it suits one's mood to "loaf and invite one's soul," but they are rare nowadays. If you don't believe it, consider how the average citizen spends his vacation. Most people work harder and economize their time more grudgingly in getting the most out of it than they do in any other part of the year. They hate to lose a minute of enjoyment.

Of course, there are times—every day—when time seems absolutely wasted, and these are the times when men's tempers are on edge and things go crosswise. Chief among this list of wasted and monotonous intervals is the time spent in waiting for a car, in traveling on it after you get it, in waiting for meals, in fuming over dilatory appointments, or by reaching there too soon. Other instances are where the bore buttonholes you and insists with excessive eloquence in stringing a three-line item into a two-column tale.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A Trolley Without Rails.

A motor line worked on the trolley system, but without rails, is projected in the suburbs of Nice. No rails will be laid. The cars are practically large electric motor cars, minus accumulators. The motor receives its electrical power from overhead wires. Central electrical works will provide the current, which will pass through two parallel aerial wires supported by posts. One wire will be used by the ascending, the other by the descending vehicle. Great economy of energy is obtained, besides the gain of space and the avoidance of the weight of the accumulators. One feature of the system is the ease with which the motor cars will make way or pass around any carriage they encounter, the connecting wire being sufficiently long to allow of such deviations.

Changed From Painting to Sculpture.

E. Onslow Ford, R. A., the celebrated sculptor, began his artistic career as a painter. At Munich, however, when he was studying, one or two of his fellow students remarked that he treated his subjects in the classroom in the spirit of a sculptor, rather than an artist. "Shortly after this," said Mr. Ford, "I returned to England, and I decided to try my hand at modelling in clay. I determined to do a bust of a friend, Rev. Martin Hart, afterward Dean of Denver, Col. He consented to sit to me; I visited him in his study, and at the end of a week my first effort in sculpture was ready for sale. It found its way to the stall of a local bazaar and fetched £5."

Unable to Stand For Months Because of Sprained Ankles.

CURED BY ST. JACOBS OIL.

(From the Cardiff Times.)

Among the thousands of voluntary endorsements of the great value of St. Jacobs Oil for sprains, stiffness, and soreness, is that of Mrs. G. Thomas, 4 Alexandra Road, Gelli, Ysbrod, near Pontypridd, South Wales, who says:—

"It is with great pleasure that I add my willing testimony to the invaluable excellence of your celebrated St. Jacobs Oil, as experienced in my own case. I sprained both my ankles in walking down some steps so severely that I was unable to stand for several months. The pain I suffered was most severe, and nothing that I used helped me until I applied St. Jacobs Oil, when they immediately became better daily, and in a short time I was able to go about, and soon after I was quite cured. I am now determined to advise all persons suffering from pains to use this wonderful remedy, which did so much for me."

Mrs. Thomas does not enlighten us as to what treatment she pursued during the months she was unable to stand, and during which time she was suffering so much, but we venture to suggest that had she called in any well known medical man he would have at once have prescribed St. Jacobs Oil, for it has conquered pain upwards of fifty years, and doctors know there is nothing so good. The proprietors of St. Jacobs Oil have been awarded twelve gold medals by different international exhibitions as the premier pain-killing remedy of the world. The committees who made the awards were in each instance composed largely of the most eminent medical men obtainable. Mrs. Thomas evidently did not know the high opinion in which St. Jacobs Oil is held by almost every progressive medical man.

When one woman makes a formal call on another woman she seldom stays more than fifteen minues, ten of which she consumes in saying good-bye.

I Coughed

"I had a most stubborn cough for many years. It deprived me of sleep and I grew very thin. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was quickly cured."
R. N. Mann, Fall Mills, Tenn.

Sixty years of cures and such testimony as the above have taught us what Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will do.

We know it's the greatest cough remedy ever made. And you will say so, too, after you try it. There's cure in every drop.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

GOSSIP CAUSES TRAGEDY

Herbert Marx Kills Intruders at His Home in Virginia.

EXONERATED BY CORONER'S JURY

New York Man Accused of Insulting Cousin of a Friend—Party Went to His House to Chastise Him — Thought They Were Burglars and Fired — Two Killed, One Mortally Wounded.

Richmond, Va.—A shooting near Oak Grove, Westmoreland County, resulted in the death of William P. Taylor, Jr., and H. N. Heflin, and the mortal wounding of J. T. Stiff. Herbert Marx did the shooting. The difficulty, it is said, grew out of the charge that Marx insulted Rosa Taylor, the pretty seventeen-year-old cousin of Taylor.

Marx has denied having insulted Miss Taylor, and an investigation of the charges showed that the reported insult gained credence through country store gossip. It reached the ears of W. P. Taylor, Jr., a relative of the young girl and a former friend of Marx. He gathered several of his friends together and went to Cedar Hill, Marx's country home, for the purpose of chastising him. When they attempted to break into his house, Marx opened fire upon them, thinking they were burglars. It was not until after he had killed one man and wounded two others that he discovered their identity.

When he learned who they were he used every effort to obtain medical aid for them, and rode with the party to Wirt's Wharf, the Potomac River landing, where the wounded men were placed on a steamboat to be sent to Washington. After the departure of the boat he surrendered to the county authorities.

W. T. Guthrie, a Justice of the Peace and acting Coroner, summoned a jury and investigated the tragedy. Marx was exonerated by the Coroner's jury and also by the young woman whom he was accused of insulting. The evidence showed that the men who attacked him gave no intimation of their purpose or identity, and he had naturally assumed that they were burglars. R. H. Douglass, who was one of the attacking party, said that simultaneously with the firing of the first shot from Marx's rifle there was shooting from eight or ten places in the yard. After the Coroner's verdict Marx left for New York City, where his family live.

Heflin died at the Emergency Hospital in Washington.

NEW HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY.

Gives the United States the Right to Build and Protect the Canal.

Washington, D. C.—The new Hay-Pauncefote treaty was sent to the Senate. The convention gives the United States the right to build and protect the canal, which shall be open without discrimination to the commerce of the world. It is provided that in time of war the canal shall never be blockaded, while the warships of the belligerents shall be allowed equal rights of transit through the waterway.

It is not expressly provided in the treaty that the United States shall fortify the canal. This means that the navy will defend the canal. There is no express prohibition of fortifications, and perhaps the United States might build forts without violating the treaty. If forts became necessary to preserve neutrality, but forts are not contemplated in the scheme, and were not anticipated by the contracting parties.

Sentiment in the Senate is very strong in favor of quick ratification.

ISTHMIAN CANAL REPORT.

Nicaragua Route Favored, and Cost of Construction Estimated at $189,864,062.

Washington, D. C.—The report of the Isthmian Canal Commission was sent to Congress. The commission favors the Nicaragua route, and makes an estimate of $189,864,062 as the total cost of construction of the canal through Nicaragua. The estimated cost of the Panama route is $144,233,358, but, the report says, it would cost $109,141,000 to obtain the Panama concession. The commission values the work done at $40,000,000.

The Nicaragua route has no natural harbors at either end, but satisfactory harbors may be constructed. With an adequate force and plant, the Commission estimates that the Nicaragua Canal can be completed in six years, exclusive of two years for preparation. The total length of the Nicaragua route is 185.66 miles.

It is estimated that the cost of operating and maintaining the Nicaragua Canal annually will be $1,350,000 greater than that of the Panama Canal. The Nicaragua route, the report says, is more advantageous for commerce.

ROBBED OF SANITY BY TERROR

Boy Loses his Mind as He Sees Death Approach.

Chicago.—Lying on his back in a great iron boiler, his cries for help unheard because of the roar and din of the big factory, Robert Carter, eighteen years old, saw a big steel drill cut its way through the steel above him, and pointing at his breast, come driving on until it caught his jumper.

Just in the nick of time the whirling drill was stopped just in time to save his life, but not soon enough to save his mind. He was taken to the South Chicago Hospital a maniac, and it is not likely he will recover his reason

School Boy Stabbed to Death.

In a general fist fight between school boys on their way home from school at Newport, Ky., the eight-year-old son of Hugh Creelman was stabbed and died within fifteen minutes. Eddie Armines, his assailant, aged eleven, is under arrest.

People Not to Elect Supreme Court.

The Constitutional Convention of Virginia has rejected the proposition to elect Judges of the Supreme Court by popular vote by a vote of twenty-seven to forty.

Snow in Southern States.

About two inches of snow fell at Holly Springs and Okolona, Miss., followed by sleet and rain. At Chattanooga, Tenn., the first heavy snow of the season fell, while at Memphis, Tenn., there was an inch of snow. Charlotte, N. C., and many places in middle and upper South Carolina report heavy snowfalls.

Shutting off Insurgent Supplies.

In order to shut off a source of supply to the insurgents General Chaffee has ordered the closing of all ports in the Laguna and Batangas Provinces P. I.

Plenty of Men For the Navy.

No trouble is experienced now by the Navy Department in securing desirable men. The applications at recruiting stations have increased so remarkably in the last six weeks that the requirements will be more rigidly enforced and none but the best type of men enrolled.

Officer Killed an Innocent Man.

Ben Knox was shot and instantly killed by Tossie King, who had been authorized to arrest Knox for the alleged killing of Deputy Sheriff Dismukes, of Artesia, Miss. Later it developed that Knox was innocent.

STATUS OF THE PHILIPPINES

United States Supreme Court's Decision in the Tariff Cases.

PORTO RICO CASE ALSO DECIDED

The Court Says the Philippine Islands Became American Territory When the Treaty of Paris Was Signed and Duties Cannot Be Levied—The Validity of the Foraker Act Reaffirmed.

Washington, D. C.—The United States Supreme Court has rendered decisions in two cases involving the customs relation of the United States with its insular possessions. The one opinion, dealing with a case from the Philippines, was adverse to the claims of the Government, and the other, in what is known as the second Dooley case, from Porto Rico, sustained the Government.

In the first of these the opinion was handed down by Chief Justice Fuller. The case was that of Emil J. Pepke vs. The United States, known as the "Fourteen Diamond Rings Case," and involved the constitutionality of the imposition of customs duties upon merchandise brought into the United States from the Philippines, after the exchange of the peace treaty with Spain.

The opinion, as stated, was adverse to the claims of the Government on the ground that the Philippine Islands were, at the time the rings were brought in, American territory. Ceasing to be foreign territory, they became domestic territory. The decision in the De Lima Porto Rican cases were cited at length, and it was held that the resolution adopted by Congress concerning the Philippines was not sufficient to change the situation.

Chief Justice Fuller said that the Philippine Islands ceased to be foreign territory as soon as the Paris treaty of peace was signed, and the resolution to which he referred as being ineffective and not binding was the resolution adopted by the Senate soon after the ratification of the treaty.

The Chief Justice concluded his opinion by reversing the decision of the Court below. Justice Brown read an opinion concurring in the result, but differing from the conclusions drawn on minor points. Justices Gray, Shiras, White and McKenna dissented.

This case is one of the two important cases left undecided by the Court at its last term, when it decided a number of cases involving the customs relations of the United States with its insular possessions. Those decided at that time bore entirely upon the relations of this country with Porto Rico, and this was the only case of a large number which were then argued and considered which involved the United States with the Philippines. Much interest has been manifested in the Philippine case, because of the probability of legislation relating to the Philippines at this session of Congress.

In the Dooley case Justice Brown, who delivered the opinion, held that as Porto Rico is not foreign territory, the goods shipped to Porto Rico are not exports, but whether exports or imports, the wide range of Congress in the matter of taxation was sufficient for a contingency of this character. At best, he said, the duty was a temporary expedient, and as it was explicitly provided in the Foraker act that the Porto Rican Legislature could change the character of the enactment, it was held that the Foraker act was merely legislation in the interest of Porto Rico.

The Foraker act was sustained on the grounds laid down in the Downs case, another one of the insular cases decided at the last term. The decision of the lower Court was affirmed. Justice Brown explicitly said that the opinion was not to be construed as a justification of export duties.

The contention on the part of Dooley's counsel was that Congress had not the power under the Constitution to impose taxes or duties such as were levied under the act of April 12, upon articles taken into Porto Rican ports from other parts of the United States, Porto Rico being an integral portion of the Nation.

The Chief Justice and Justices Harlan, Brewer and Peckham united in a dissenting opinion in the Dooley case, which was handed down by the Chief Justice. They held that the duty imposed was export in character, and that the fact that it was levied for the benefit of Porto Rico did not change its character.

BANK CLERK GOUDIE CAUGHT.

Through Him American Crooks Robbed Liverpool Bank of $850,000.

Liverpool, England.—Goudie, the defaulting clerk of the Bank of Liverpool, was arrested at Bootle, a suburb of Liverpool. It was through Goudie that the bank was robbed of $50,000 on forged checks, and American sporting men are accused of being in the scheme.

The arrest aroused the greatest excitement in Liverpool. The detectives found Goudie in bed and said: "You are Goudie." He replied: "I'm the man you are wanting." He was perfectly calm. He had been staying in the same lodging house since the day he left the bank. After Goudie left the bank he hung about the docks till dusk. Then he went to Bootle and took lodgings in a shabby street within a stone's throw of the police station. He feigned illness and never left the house.

Bishop's Ban on Church Fairs.

Bishop O'Connell, at Portland, Me., has issued a decree that no fairs shall be held by the Catholic churches, on account of the expense that they cause to the poor people of the different parishes.

Centenarian Dies From a Fall.

Terence Murphy, aged 101 years, died at Baltimore, Md., from the effects of a fall last September. He recovered from an attack of sunstroke last summer, although his physicians said he would die.

Captain Tilley Exonerated.

The United States Naval Court at Tutuila, Samoa, has honorably acquitted Captain Benjamin F. Tilley, Naval Governor of Tutuila, of all the charges against him. No evidence to sustain the charges was presented to the Court. Commander Uriel Sebree has succeeded Captain Tilley as Naval Governor.

First Banking Power in the World.

In his report as Controller of the Currency, William B. Ridgely shows that the United States is the first banking power of the world.

McKinley Tomb Guard Reduced.

The detail of troops assigned to guard the tomb of President McKinley, at Canton, Ohio, has been reduced to five non-commissioned officers and forty privates under command of Lieutenant William Ashbridge, Fourteenth Infantry.

The Smallpox Epidemic in London.

Fears are entertained in London of an alarming increase of the smallpox epidemic.

China Abolishes the Bow and Arrow.

China has abolished the bow and arrow as army weapons.

NEW CONGRESS MEETS

Organization of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Four New Senators Sworn In — Speaker Henderson Re-elected—Animated Scenes in Each Chamber.

Washington, D. C.—The opening of the first session of the Fifty-seventh Congress drew to the Capitol a great throng of spectators. Although the two Houses were not called to order until 12 o'clock, the historic old structure was astir long before that hour. There were no entrance restrictions, and the crowds flowed uninterruptedly into the building. Many women were in the throngs, including the wives and families of Senators and members, as well as many representatives of the Cabinet, Diplomatic and executive circles.

A profusion of floral offerings, quite unusual in quantity, in variety and in beauty transformed the Senate Chamber into a veritable flower show. Almost every member was the recipient of evidences of the regard of his friends. The display of chrysanthemums was notably beautiful.

After the Senate had been called to order, Messrs. Dietrich and Millard, of Nebraska; Gibson, of Montana, and Kittridge, of South Dakota, were sworn in as Senators. The usual resolutions and the appointment of a committee to notify the President that the Senate was in session then followed, and a recess of thirty minutes was taken.

The Senate took a further recess until 2 o'clock to await the organization of the House and the appointment of its committee to wait upon the President. Senators Hale, of Maine, and Morgan, of Alabama, were appointed as the Senate committee.

At 2 o'clock the Senate reassembled. Mr. Gamble announced the death of the late Senator Kyle, and the Senate adjourned.

Leaders on both sides in the House were slow in making their appearance, but as they arrived the celebrities were pointed out to the spectators in the galleries.

At the conclusion of the roll call, showing 318 members present, Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, nominated David B. Henderson, of Iowa, and Mr. Hay, of Virginia, nominated Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, for Speaker. A roll call for the election followed.

The vote for Speaker was: Henderson, 190; Richardson, 149; Stark, of Nebraska, 1; Cummings, of New York, 1. Mr. Henderson was declared elected, and was escorted to the chair by the other three men voted for. He made a brief speech.

Mr. Henderson thanked the House for its expression of confidence, and asked the support of all the members. The oath was administered to him by Representative Bingham, of Pennsylvania, "the father of the House," and by the Speaker, in turn, the oath was administered to the members-elect.

After the drawing of seats and a look at the flowers, the House adjourned.

THE NATIONAL BUDGET.

the Estimates of Secretary Gage Submitted to Congress.

Washington, D. C.—The Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to Congress the estimates of appropriations required for the Government service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, as furnished by the heads of the several executive departments. The total appropriations asked for are $610,827,688, which is $16,000,000 less than the estimates for 1902, and $4,000,000 more than the appropriations for that year. Following is a recapitulation of the estimates by departments:

Legislative	$ 10,188,009
Executive	204,160
State Department	2,446,328
Treasury Department	156,484,925
War Department	161,920,101
Navy Department	100,701,122
Interior Department	161,710,535
Postoffice Department	4,464,968
Department of Agriculture	5,509,540
Department of Labor	190,580
Department of Justice	6,917,330
Total	$610,827,688

SOUTH CAROLINA FAIR OPEN.

Words of Greeting From the President—Depew Orator of the Day.

Charleston, S. C.—The South Carolina and West Indian Exposition was formally opened to the world with words of greeting from the President of the United States. An imposing parade of military and civic bodies formed down town, and escorted the guests of honor to the exposition grounds, where they took part in an appropriate program of exercises. In the afternoon all Charleston observed the day as a holiday, and the city was handsomely decorated.

After the parade had been reviewed at the exposition grounds, the guests of the day assembled in the Auditorium, where the ceremonies took place. The invocation was rendered by the venerable Charles S. Vedder, of the Huguenot Church. Captain F. W. Wagner, President of the Exposition Company, and Governor M. B. McSweeney spoke words of welcome.

Chauncey M. Depew, orator of the day, was introduced by Mayor J. Adger Smith. At the conclusion of the Senator's oration President Wagner of the Exposition stepped to the wire connecting the Auditorium with the Executive Mansion in Washington, and sent greeting to President Roosevelt. A few minutes later the response of the President was received, and the exposition was formally declared open.

Thousands of Bills Put In.

Washington, D. C.—Several thousand bills were introduced in the House of Representatives, covering nearly every phase of public affairs that has attracted interest in the country. They include Pacific cable, oleomargarine, amending tariff law amendment, bankruptcy law repeal, for a reciprocity commission, admission of States, establishing a department of commerce, amending the currency law, amending the immigration laws, etc.

Prominent People.

Marie Corelli, the author, is giving lectures in England.

Senator Depew will wed Miss Palmer in Paris on Christmas Day.

General Santos J. Zelaya has been re-elected President of Nicaragua.

Former Queen Liliuokalani, of Hawaii, has been entertained in Salt Lake City, Utah, by the Hawaiian colony.

James J. Hill has two fads. One is the collecting of paintings. His other amusement is the collecting of unset jewels.

President Roosevelt is five feet eight inches tall, weighs 185 pounds.

Lord Rosebery has the costliest collection of snuff-boxes in the world. His twenty-two fine specimens are valued at $175,000.

The Royal Society's Copley Medal has been awarded to Professor J. Willard Gibbs, of Yale, for his contributions to mathematical physics.

Dr. Richard J. Gatling has entered upon his eighty-fourth year. For his birthday thoughts he might have had the pleasant calculation that the famous gun of his invention has killed about 250,000 men since 1862.

SECRETARY GAGE'S REPORT

Reduction of Revenue to the Extent of $50,000,000 Urged.

FINANCIAL REFORMS SUGGESTED

Proposes Federation of National Banks Into a Great Central Institution For the Distribution of Unemployed Reserves — Recommends a "Guaranty Fund" Plan For the Currency System.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Gage, in his annual report to Congress, takes a stand against the war taxes, and suggests that many of them be repealed, and the Government revenue be cut down to $50,000,000.

He also argues in favor of amending the national banking act, so as to provide for a more elastic currency and its expansion in volume when increase of business requires it.

The Secretary inclines toward a bank which would be a sort of parent institution, though he admits that public animosity toward a central bank, with power of establishing branches, is still too strong to allow the serious consideration of such a project. He thinks, however, that the same advantages might be secured through a federation of banks.

He favors the transfer of the burden of the redemption of greenbacks from the Treasury to banks without interest cost to the Government. The greenbacks, Mr. Gage thinks, would eventually become gold certificates, which he says they ought to be in reality.

Another matter which he treats specially is his renewed recommendation for a remodeling and extension of the Act of March 3, 1891, relating to the carrying of ocean mails by American steamships.

"There is no reason why the United States should be dependent on the auxiliary navies of European powers for our ocean mail service," says the Secretary.

In opening his report, Secretary Gage says:

"The reserve fund and trust fund have been maintained. The redemption of United States notes have been each day adjusted by exchange for gold, so that the full sum of $150,000,000 has been kept unchanged in coin and bullion.

"Upon the withdrawal of Treasury notes as the bullion of 1890 was coined into standard dollars, silver certificates under the Act of March 14, 1900, were substituted to the extent of $10,743,000 to July 1, 1900, and $28,244,000 additional to July 1, 1901. By November 1, 1901, the total exchange reached $45,336,000.

"The gold certificates upon deposit of the metal were increased during the fiscal year by $45,169,270, and in the first quarter of 1902 by $31,801,430 additional.

"The gross gold in the Treasury, including the reserve and the trust fund against certificates, received an addition of $71,270,325.74 during the fiscal year, and a further addition of $34,304,225.50 by October 1, while $13,697,327 more in October brought the aggregate by November 1 to $542,831,849.

"This sum in gold was never before equalled in our annals, and only for a few months some years ago has any other government ever held so much of that precious metal."

While the circulation per capita was $26.50 on July 1, 1900, and $28.52 on October 1, 1901, gold certificates more and more entered into the field of large denominations, and were used almost exclusively in the payment of customs duties and in the settlements at the Clearing House in New York.

Two features are marked in the currency—first, the growing use of gold, and, second, the constant addition to the small denominations of paper.

On March 4, 1900, there was in existence 2617 National banks, with authorized capital stock of $616,308,095; bonds on deposit to secure circulation, $244,611,570; circulation secured by bonds, $216,374,975; and circulation secured by lawful money, $38,027,935. Comparing conditions on that day with the close of the fiscal year 1901, there is shown to have been a net increase in banks of 561; of capital, $31,358,600; bonds deposited to secure circulation, $8,607,660; circulation secured by bonds, $107,515,929.

The total amount of bonds purchased and charged to the sinking fund of 1902 from July 1 to November 15, inclusive, was $23,114,420, and the amount disbursed was $41,982,986.39.

Secretary Gage says that the revenues of the Government from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, were $699,316,530.92, while the expenditures for the same period were $621,598,546.54, leaving a surplus of $77,717,984.38.

The estimated Government revenues for the fiscal year 1902 are figured at $688,633,042, leaving an estimated surplus of $100,000,000; the estimated revenues for 1903 are $712,020,030, leaving an estimated surplus of $23,172,311.53.

Cotton Production Estimate.

The statistician of the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, reports 9,674,600 bales as the probable cotton production of the United States in 1901-02. The area picked or to be picked is estimated at 26,802,239 acres, a reduction of 730,216 acres, of 2.6 per cent., from the acreage planted.

Woolen Goods Trade Outlook.

The woolen goods trade is in the between seasons stage, but mills are busy on old orders, and the outlook for the new season is excellent.

Indians Shoot Ranchers in Arizona.

John Baker has arrived at Bisbee, Ariz., with the report that he and his partner, Walter Kelly, were fired on by Indians in the mountains of Southern Arizona and Kelly was killed. Baker was painfully wounded. Officers have gone to investigate.

Pencil Gouged Out an Eye.

John Fenelli, a pupil of the public school at Atco, N. J., was romping with a companion when the sharp point of a pencil ran into one of his eyes, destroying the sight.

Reason For Jilting Not Good.

William P. Crawford, of South Carolina, will not be appointed a lieutenant in the army. He jilted his fiancee, and the letter of explanation to her mother, which Secretary Root made the test, has proved to be unsatisfactory. The Secretary has therefore announced that President Roosevelt's decision will stand and Crawford's commission withdrawn.

Robbers Secure $4000.

Robbers took $4000 in cash and as much more in jewelry from the State Bank at Williamsville, Ill.

Made College Professor at Nineteen.

Xenophon de Kalamatiano, nineteen years of age, a native of Russia, has been made a professor in the modern language department of the University of Chicago, where he will fill the chair of Russian language. Kalamatiano is a student in the university and a member of the senior class. He has been in the university two years.

Extreme Cold Wave in Russia.

The extremely cold weather throughout Russia, and especially in Siberia, has delayed the mails, and many trains are snowbound.

Cheap Railway Fares.

India seems to be the land of cheap railway traveling. The returns of the East Indian Railway show that in twelve months 18,500,000 passengers used the line, and that of these 17,000,000 traveled third or lowest class. The cost of carrying was one-eighteenth of a penny per mile, and the charge to the passenger was a little more than one farthing. Great as is the difference between the cost of transit by this line and our parliamentary or even workmen's rates, the comparison between incomes of the lowest class of passengers in India and Great Britain is still greater. The average monthly income of the former in shillings corresponds with the number of pounds earned by the latter in a like period.—London Globe.

Mere Opinion.

Many a man's wife has run him into the ground trying to keep up with a fast set.

Alphabetical lists of French quotations have enabled many a poor stick to get credit for the possession of wonderful culture.

It takes some people a long time to find out that the whole world isn't sighing when they happen to feel blue.

Great men often boast of the time when they worked for twenty cents a day and their board, but no woman who is up ever refers to the time when she was somebody's hired girl.

A good many people think advertising is just as sweet when it is known by the name of charity.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Highest Altitudes Possible to Man.

The reason, Signor Mosso tells us, why so few have attempted the ascent of the highest peaks on the face of the earth, is the conviction that man cannot withstand the rarified air of these altitudes. "Heroism shrinks from such prolonged sufferings as those due to lack of health." His own experiments and observations, however, give us assurance that man will be able slowly to accustom himself to the diminished barometric pressure of the Himalayas. "If birds," he says, "fly to the height of 20,000 feet man ought to be able to reach the same altitude at a slow rate of progress."—Pearson's Magazine.

Inauguration of Additional Through Car Service to the South.

The Southern Railway announces the inauguration of New Sleeping Car Lines to the South, effective—

Nov. 24. Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Car, New York to Jacksonville, via Washington, Richmond and Danville—this in addition to the superb service via Washington, Lynchburg and Danville.

Nov. 30. Special Sunset Limited, Annex Pullman Compartment and Sleeping Car, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, New York to New Orleans, connecting with Sunset Limited for the Pacific Coast.

Dec. 1. Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Car, New York to Charleston, S. C., the Route of the Exposition Flyer.

Dec. 2. Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Car, Washington to Pinehurst, N. C., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Jan'y 1. Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Car, New York to Thomasville, Ga., once a week.

Jan'y 14. "The Southern's Palm Limited," between New York and St. Augustine, also carrying Pullman Drawing and Stateroom Sleeping Car, New York to Aiken and Augusta. This is the most Magnificent and Luxurious Train in the world, composed exclusively of Compartment Drawing Room Sleeping Cars, Library, Observation, Dining and Club Cars. The Southern Railway operates Dining Car service on all through trains. For further information call on or address New York offices, 271 and 1185 Broadway, Alex. S. Thweatt, Eastern Passenger Agent.

An Englishman, thirty years old, may expect thirty-three years two months more of life; a woman of that age thirty-four years one month more.

We refund 10c. for every package of PUTNAM FADELESS DYE that fails to give satisfaction. Monroe Drug Co., Unionville, Mo.

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Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The British boot and shoe trade is largely dependent upon American machinery.

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